

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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Grain Storehouses in French West Africa (Photo by Dr. R. F. Forbes; courtesy Chicago Tribune)  
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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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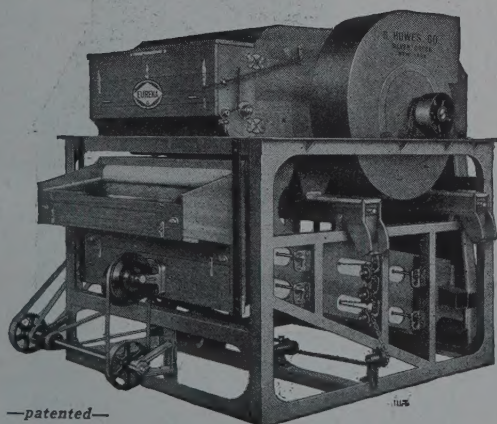
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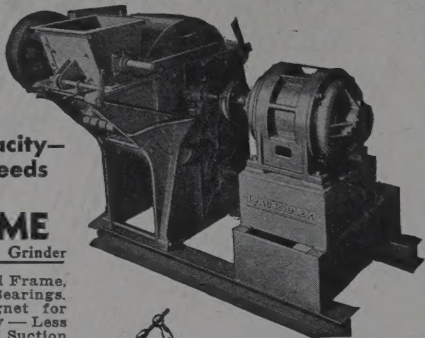


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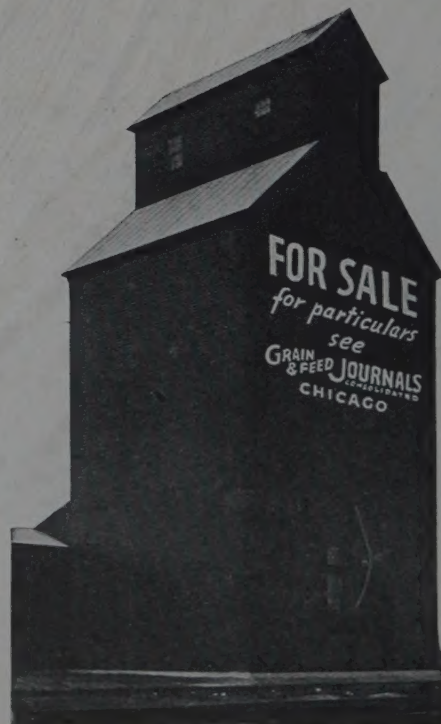
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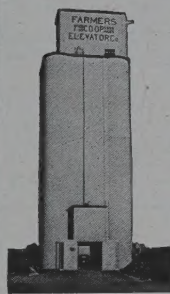
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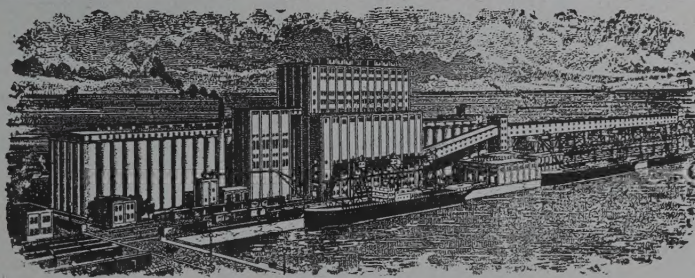
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## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

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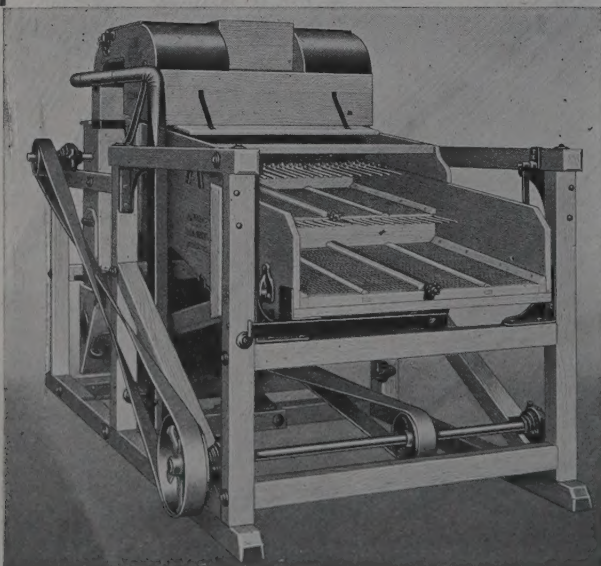
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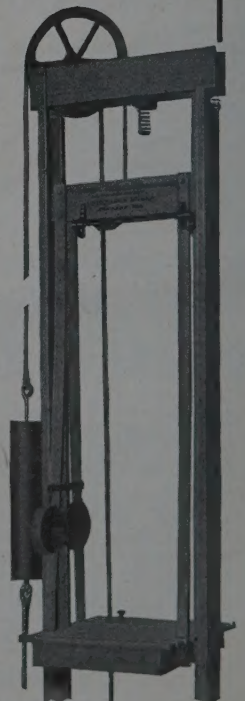
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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., AUGUST 25, 1943

THE CEILING of \$1.65 tentatively set by the OPA for soft winter wheat is still hanging fire. Why hesitate?

THE SHARP RISE in the price of memberships in the Board of Trade is gratifying to believers in organized grain marketing.

IF THE OPA raised its corn ceiling regular grain buyers of the Corn Belt might be able to handle as much maize as the truckers.

WIND LOSSES are occurring with such frequency cautious elevator operators are protecting their property against loss by wind insurance.

SHIPPERS in favor of having four years instead of two years to file claims for freight overcharges should join in supporting Senator Shipstead's bill, S. 1165.

SHIPPERS lacking enough confidence in their favorite receiver to avoid making an overdraft on every car, should select a new commission merchant.

CORN handlers are cautioned against being entrapped by buyers purchasing a few bushels of corn with the purpose of blackmailing for violation of the ceiling price.

THE ANNUAL fall race between King Corn and Jack Frost will be watched with intense interest by every grain and feed dealer as well as the feeders with large herds and flocks.

VACILLATIONS in market prices of the grains in your bins necessitates the careful compilation of your stock inventory if you are to keep elevator's contents well insured against crushing loss.

NOW that the government has accumulated vastly more lard than it can use why not reduce the price of live hogs to the point where it will be as profitable for the growers to sell their corn to processors and feed manufacturers.

THE per capita of money in circulation being four times what it was several years ago, it requires no gift of prophecy, to predict that prices of grains must rise as far as permitted by ceilings.

GRAIN merchants cannot handle government feed wheat for nothing; and it is axiomatic that the C.C.C. as the owner should pay a fee for the merchandising of its property, or that the dealer should have the privilege of adding a commission to the sale price.

CAUTIOUS OPERATORS of old style small capacity wagon scales are posting signs warning drivers of heavily laden large capacity trucks against driving on their scales, because many of the small scales have broken down under the burden of large capacity trucks.

CONGRESSMEN who are back home at present during the recess to get the impressions of their constituents no doubt will welcome suggestions by grain merchants on needed reforms that will ease up the bureaucratic regulations destroying our American way of life. The dealer who neglects to give his representative the benefit of his own experience is standing in his own light.

MINIMUM CARLOAD weights for grain are strictly as provided in I. C. C. Service Order No. 68; and not as some local railroad agents believe. Their error grew out of a misunderstanding that when no car of the size ordered was available without going some 20 miles for it a larger car could be furnished for the convenience of the railroad company, the special permit relieving the shipper from the payment of freight on the minimum weight for the car actually used. This was true before the O. D. T. took charge.

SMOKING IN GRAIN STOREHOUSES has been credited with burning so many grain elevators it would seem that loyal Americans would not dare to smoke within 100 yards of a grain elevator, yet every month we publish reports of fires traceable direct to the ubiquitous cigarette.

THE DESTRUCTIVE CORN BORER has set his heart on consuming Iowa's bountiful crop and is reported at work in 41 different counties by the State Secretary of Agriculture. The sooner we get one or forty of the alphabetical buros after this pest, the sooner we will get our leading corn producing state back to normal.

CONTRACTS for the purchase of grain when plainly written give both buyer and seller a clear understanding of the intentions of the other, while oral contracts admit of misunderstandings and promote disputes and expensive law suits. When grain dealer tenders farmer a written contract for the purchase of his grain he offers convincing evidence of his honest intent and smart grower will gladly show his interest by signing.

SENATOR Wheeler's proposal that railroad companies be prevented by law from owning trucks, buses, air or water lines recognizes that trucks and buses use a right of way provided at public expense. In fairness to the rails would the Senator require users of the highways to pay the full cost of their construction and maintenance? If not, should the taxpayers maintain rights of way for the railroads free of charge to place them on the same level?

COUNTRY dealers who buy a large volume of corn on the cob will find it to their advantage to make shelling tests every week. In the absence of experienced huskers, much of the husking will be assigned to any old machine picker obtainable. Some machine picked corn will be overloaded with husks, stalks and partly shelled and broken ears, so the alert buyer will take enough pounds ear corn to insure his getting at least 56 lbs. of clean shelled corn. Test shellings will give the buyer a more definite idea of what he can expect to get.

FALSE STORIES regarding the high prices being paid by competitors are readily credited if the neighboring buyers are strangers. This method of starting an overbidding contest for grain has long been employed most effectively by large growers, but it fails of its purpose if competing dealers make it their first duty to cultivate and maintain friendly relations with all elevator operators of their district. Friendly relations promoted by an active reception committee at all local meetings have done more to allay jealousy and prevent fights than anything else. Try it.



THE HESSIAN FLY has shriveled so many fields of Kansas wheat and the European Corn Borer now threatens so many acres of the Corn Belt, our entomologists must be urged to join forces in a campaign of pest destruction or all civilians will soon go hungry.

GRAIN GROWERS of Texas in a meeting at Houston recently registered such emphatic opposition to subsidies and incentive payments, members of Congress from the Lone Star State will hesitate to vote any more cash for preventing farm production. Let the farmers run their own business, free from artificial influences.

### Agriculture Secretary Hoist by His Own Petard

What would be a laughable incident if its implications were not so serious for the American people is presented in the disavowal by the Secretary of Agriculture of the findings of his own hand-picked committee to set up standards to be used in allocation of United States food supplies to the various claimants.

Able men on the sub-committee represented the Board of Economic Warfare, Department of the Interior, State Department, Lend-Lease Administration and War Department. They had ample time to investigate between their appointment Mar. 12 and the presentation of their report July 31.

The secretary supposed that their report would be confidential, perhaps with the purpose of suppressing if it did not support the policies of the administration. However, the newspapers got hold of the 50-page statement; and the secretary declared "The subcommittee exceeded the assignment given it and made recommendations on a number of other matters."

The sub-committee found that:

"American civilian food needs should NOT be considered as left-overs to be satisfied after all other claims are met."

"Any remaining portions of the adjustment program which tend to freeze existing production patterns, such as in cotton and tobacco, should be eliminated to prepare the way for a positive crop selection program."

"The greatest obstacle to a realistic war food program is rigid adherence to the parity formula, *not* because the general farm price level is too high, but because of the relationships between prices which the parity formula maintains. The parity formula must be discarded and replaced by a price structure designed to secure the essential war food production adjustments."

"Every encouragement should be given to see that regular trade groups carry out the functions of assembling and purchasing the crops to be stimulated under the proposed production program."

"The keystones of public understanding are not to be achieved merely thru diligent official propaganda. The need is not for shiny slogans, but for the government to take the public into its confidence and tell the whole truth promptly and effectively."

### King Corn in Need of a New Market

The byproduct of the farmer's most voluminous crop called Indian Corn or 20% of the annual crop has always been difficult to dispose of without expensive handling. Country elevator operators who buy machine picked ear corn have been put to the expense of shelling the ears and burning the husks, stalks and cobs. Nobody wants the refuse. Gas manufacturers and manufacturers of floor cleaners tried to make profitable use of ground corn cobs, but without success, and, now comes a new outlet for this byproduct. Elevator men in poultry raising districts, as well as with race horse producers as a market are selling a considerable quantity of ground cobs as litter, but whether the elevator men who grind the cobs find the operation a profitable one is doubtful. However, they are getting something for what many have heretofore spent thousands of dollars constructing cob burners, and elevated storage bins for facilitating dumping cobs into the farmers' wagons, but still every corn sheller continues to produce a burdensome amount of refuse.

If 14 pounds of every bushel produced by the 1943 corn crop is cobs, then the shellers will have 41,645,954,000 pounds of cobs to dispose of. One would think that with oil rationed and coal difficult to obtain in sufficient quantity to heat our homes and offices that every heating plant of the temperate zone would be remodeled to consume some of the cobs annually produced.

Many country dealers have spent thousands of dollars building cob burners which are expensive to build and hazardous to operate, but still the corn cobs are a drug on the market. The poor things, nobody wants them. Cobs have long been noted for the rapidity with which they will produce a hot and inexpensive fire, but still nobody cares to bother with them. Even the elevatorman pays the farmer to haul them away and dump them on poor land, and then buys coal to heat his own office.

So many new products are being developed from waste products to meet the exigencies of war, some enterprising inventor is sure to perfect a device for the economical use of corn cobs. It may be years before a new genius will bring about the consumption of a sufficient quantity of the corn field waste to rob the corn cob pipe smokers of their best friend, but it will come.

The men who have developed hybrid corn have greatly improved the farmer's return from his acreage planted to the new varieties, but what is really needed is a Burbank to develop a cobless corn so that more of the product of the corn field can be converted into feedstuffs. The oil processor of cottonseed and soybeans makes up his refuse into cakes and sells it at a profitable price for feed, but

the corn sheller is still forced to burn or give away the refuse of his processing operations.

If a profitable market can be found for the waste products of the corn field then the grower can easily afford to plant a larger acreage and accept a lower price for shelled corn.

### Help Relieve the Prevailing Car Famine

Although the railroads have been denied sufficient material to manufacture their much needed equipment, the W. P. B. has not yet seen fit to grant the materials needed to make additional cars now urgently needed for the transportation of food and war materials. The railroads have done a wonderful job in their present crippled condition to transport a greater volume of freight than ever before, and this, too, without getting a large percentage of the equipment now on order.

Naturally with so many different regulating bureaus, boards and commissions it is difficult for the higher-ups to attain a 100% efficiency in any of the essential industries.

Every bureaucrat knows that grain stored out in the country on the ground will deteriorate and yet many elevators in the spring wheat states and the Pacific Northwest states are surrounded with open storage bins that are likely to result in a wasteful deterioration of grain much needed in feeding sections of the country.

The grain shippers of the land have expedited the loading and unloading of cars as never before and they are doing everything in their power to promote the maximum handling employment of box cars so that every one identified with the marketing of grain readily credits the shippers and receivers of central markets in co-operating to the fullest in getting the maximum use of grain cars every day.

The railroads have a large number of box cars on order but they find it impossible to move grain to market on phantom wheels. Grain cars are designed for transporting grain to market and were never intended for storage, so keep them moving.

WHAT can the CCC hope to gain by bidding \$1.38 for No. 2 hard wheat and then selling it for feed at a loss?

FEEDING the hungry of Europe is a most commendable philanthropy, but it would be much better to help the hungry sufferers to produce their own food, then Americans would not be deprived of essentials as at present. Many grain merchants have contributed seed most liberally to Russian and Grecian farmers and doubtless the producers of all the other countries, now dominated by the Axis, would welcome an opportunity to grow their own.



## Protesting Low Handling Charges

Alert grain dealers in many sections of the country are conferring with their representatives in Congress, while the politicians are visiting their constituents, and many are putting enough enthusiasm and persistence in their appeals to their Congressmen to really get some promise of relief from the bewildering mess which the OPA, the CCC and the WFA, have gotten the grain dealers into.

The charge for handling wheat and soybeans is not enough fairly to compensate them for the use of their facilities, and the CCC stubbornly avoids granting more reasonable compensation to the elevatorman for handling its products.

No one is satisfied with the handling charge allowed elevator operators in 1942, and experienced elevator operators are unwilling to handle the new crops at five cents a bushel. The elevator operators who agreed to handle the 1942 crop and guarantee weights and grades lost their shirt, and, naturally, are hesitant about even agreeing to try to make expenses on a five cent handling charge.

While the elevators of the winter wheat district have taken in an enormous quantity of new grain, nothing like the congestion of 1942 or the embargoes and car permits have as yet been found necessary to relieve the car situation in that section.

The elevator operators are willing and anxious to help market the crops expeditiously and efficiently, but few elevator operators who lost money on handling last year's crops are confident they can realize a profit from a handling charge of five cents a bushel.

The stronger the protests and appeals made by country dealers to their representatives in Congress, the sooner will they obtain relief from the unfair regulation of handling charges by the CCC.

The ceiling price fixed by the OPA makes it impossible for the country elevator operator to realize a satisfactory profit from handling his own grain, and no one is satisfied with the handling charge allowed by the CCC for handling its grain or grain controlled by loans. It is impossible to hedge corn or beans owned by the grain dealer.

The actual cost of handling grain from the farmer's truck to the final processor is just as much a part of the cost of production as plowing a field, and grain handlers should not hesitate to refuse to take all of the responsibilities of ownership by guaranteeing weights and grades, and then handle the grain for nothing.

The proposition is so unfair, so unreasonable elevator operators cannot afford to hesitate in presenting a strong case to their representatives in Congress.

## C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

## Parity and Farm Prices

| PARITY    |       |       |      |       |        |          |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|----------|
| Date      | Wheat | Corn  | Oats | Rye   | Barley | Soybeans |
| Jan. 15.. | 139.7 | 101.4 | 63   | 113.8 | 97.8   | 152      |
| Feb. 15.. | 141.4 | 102.7 | 63.8 | 115.2 | 99     | 154      |
| Mar. 15.. | 142.3 | 103.4 | 64.2 | 115.9 | 99.7   | 155      |
| Apr. 15.. | 143.2 | 104.0 | 64.6 | 116.6 | 100.3  | 156      |
| May 15..  | 144.1 | 104.6 | 65.0 | 117.4 | 100.9  | 156.0    |
| June 15.. | 145.0 | 105.0 | 65.4 | 118.0 | 102.0  | 157.0    |
| July 15.. | 146.0 | 106.0 | 65.8 | 119.0 | 102.1  | 158.0    |

| FARM PRICES |       |       |      |      |      |       |
|-------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| Jan. 15..   | 117.5 | 88    | 52.5 | 61.3 | 68.3 | 159   |
| Feb. 15..   | 119.5 | 90.4  | 55.5 | 64.1 | 70.7 | 160   |
| Mar. 15..   | 122.7 | 94.8  | 58.4 | 68.9 | 74.8 | 165   |
| Apr. 15..   | 122.3 | 100.2 | 61.1 | 69.5 | 77.3 | 167   |
| May 15..    | 122.8 | 103.4 | 61.2 | 71.9 | 76.8 | 172.0 |
| June 15..   | 124.0 | 106.0 | 64.8 | 79.7 | 83.9 | 173.0 |
| July 15..   | 126.0 | 108.0 | 65.6 | 80.9 | 92.0 | 170.0 |

## C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1. CORN, average 84c per bushel.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

## Ceiling for Cereal Syrups Raised

Reflecting substantial increases in production costs, the Office of Price Administration Aug. 11 raised the maximum price of enzymatically-treated syrups manufactured from cereals and converted by the use of malt for use in the domestic malt brewing industry to \$6.45 per hundred-weight, f.o.b. plant, for shipments of 15 barrels or more.

At the same time, a price of \$6.50 per hundredweight, f.o.b. plant was fixed for shipments of less than 15 barrels. The new ceiling prices became effective Aug. 17, 1943.

The cost of manufacturing these syrups has increased about \$1.00 per hundredweight since March, 1942, due to the cutting off of tapioca imports and other factors, the OPA explained.

## Wheat Goals for 1944

State wheat acreage goals for 1944, representing an apportionment of the national goal of 68 million acres, 26 percent above this year's seedings, were announced Aug. 14 by the War Food Administration.

In broad terms, the WFA advises farmers to plant as much wheat as can be grown after reserving sufficient land for expanding other urgently needed crops and without departing from sound farming practices.

Total consumption of wheat in recent years has increased largely because of its use for feed. Demands for flour and other wheat prod-

ucts are expected to become greater as starving peoples are liberated from Axis domination.

The 68 million proposed wheat acreage compares with 54 million acres planted this year. The largest acreage ever planted to wheat in this country was 80,814,000 acres in 1937. Most of the increased acreage is sought in the Great Plains States, from Montana and North Dakota to Texas. Smaller increases are wanted in the Pacific Northwest, and in the soft, red winter wheat area of the corn belt.

## Exchange Has Power to Assess Members

Justice Fesler of the U. S. District Court on Aug. 19 dismissed the suit by Jas. R. Stewart and Wm. Dalrymple petitioning the court to dissolve the Duluth Board of Trade and place it in receivership.

Plaintiffs were former members of the Duluth Board of Trade and contended that the Board had a surplus with which to operate and that there was no need for the assessment of members.

Justice Fesler ruled that the assessments made in 1939 and 1940 were lawful, that the plaintiffs had forfeited their memberships by non-payment of dues and assessments. The action was dismissed on its merits and the Board of Trade awarded its costs and disbursements.

## Judgment for Elevator Damage Awarded

By P. J. P.

Federal Judge A. J. Caillouet Aug. 16 awarded judgment of \$20,547.60 in favor of the New Orleans dock board against the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., for loss in the Public Grain Elevator explosion and fire of April 4, 1938. The dock board had asked this sum as reimbursement for moneys paid to owners of corn which, the petition pointed out, deteriorated because of damage to turning and drying machinery in the fire. The defendant company had issued two policies July 1, 1937, covering such loss, the judge held.

The court also ordered additional payment of 12 percent of the \$20,547.60 for the withholding of payment of a proved loss and 5 percent interest on the whole. There were 684,920 bus. of corn damaged. Six persons were killed and 16 injured in the blast.

## Recovery Limited to Face of Mortgage

General Mills, Inc., doing business as Sperry Flour Co., lent \$450 for the purchase of turkey poult and agreed to have its dealers supply \$3,300 worth of feed from May 13, 1936, to Dec. 15, 1936, for feeding the turkeys, to Edmund and Ella M. Cragun at Pleasant Grove, Utah, taking a mortgage on the turkeys for \$3,750.

The Sperry Flour Co., however, delivered additional feed to the amount of \$3,453.61, making the total indebtedness \$7,203.61. The turkeys were sold pursuant to the marketing agreement and the Sperry Flour Co. received \$4,183.70. For the balance of \$3,019.91 it brought suit, alleging the delivery was made on a written instrument, the mortgage.

The suit was dismissed by the Weber County District Court and the dismissal affirmed Mar. 11, 1943, by the Supreme Court of Utah, holding that the mortgage did not render mortgagors liable for more than the stipulated amount, \$3,750.

It was an ordinary printed form of chattel mortgage with the mortgagee's name printed and blanks for writing in name of mortgagor. The document had to be construed strictly against the mortgagee who drew it up, and if it was intended to require the payment of any additional sums of money "it would have been simplicity itself to have said so in the agreement."—134 Pac. (2d) 1089.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Old Timer Is Thriving

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I read in the Journals with great interest of the trials and tribulations of the regulated grain man trying under rigid domination to make an honest living. Lady Luck is still with me and altho I have my headaches, I do not suffer as compared with some of the other old-timers who are struggling to do business under rigid Federal regulation. With kind regards to all my friends, Bert A. Boyd, Hendersonville, N. C.

### The Largest Load of Barley

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Occasionally we have seen items in your interesting Journals regarding record car loads of grain. We believe that the largest car of malting barley ever shipped was handled by our grain department six months ago. It was a car shipped by the Hartog Elevator Co., Seney, Iowa, on Dec. 5th in car GN 29612 and shipped to Milwaukee where we handled it. This car contained 143,960 lbs. of barley which graded No. 3 malting. This was a fraction under 3,000 bushels, the exact figure we think was 2,999.8 bus.—La Budde Feed and Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

### Has Long Closed Saturday Afternoons

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We note, in your issue of July 28th, that you have again felt it necessary to notify the trade of your disapproval of the closing of any country elevators at noon on Saturdays.

It is indeed serious when Nebraska elevator operators work night and day in the interest of country and customer whereas certain misguided and selfish Indiana dealers persist in knocking off for the week on Saturday noon.

We think something should be done about this and the first thing we suggest is that you arise from the soft cushion of your well worn office chair in Chicago and come down to Indiana and get some first hand information.

For almost two years we have been closing our plants at noon on Saturdays. We operate country stations in small towns of north central Indiana (not county seats or general trading centers). We like the idea. Our employees really don't seem to object too much. They only get in about 55 hours per week up until noon on Saturday, and (you'll not believe this), the customers have made almost no objection to the change.

Whenever grains are being harvested and hauled directly from field to market, we keep sufficient force on duty to handle grains only—not general business. This is done with a skeleton force of sufficient size and whenever necessary, be it Saturday afternoon, Tuesday night or Sunday morning before Church.

It is our belief that modern farmers using good equipment are shortening their own hours of labor and that they are enjoying the idea. We find that Saturday afternoon is a popular time for them to ease up with many making a trip to the county seat or general trading center. Our experience teaches us that country elevators located in the sticks and wide spots on the road can close better and with less friction on Saturday afternoon than at any other day in the week.

In spite of the unpardonable sin of trying to operate a grain elevator on a 5½ long day week, we quite often attempt to render some sort of service to our customers. Night shifts are

getting mighty common with us and will continue as long as necessary. When our boys go home at noon on Saturday, they've done a full week's work and need apologize to no man, be he farmer customer or even the editor of a trade Journal.

It's what they do in those 5½ long days that measures true service much more than what they don't do on Saturday afternoons.

This feud has been going on ever since we first advocated Saturday noon closings two years ago. We don't think that you know anything about the subject. Again, we suggest that you come out into the country and ask some first hand questions. We don't think that we would like you but might enjoy talking to you anyhow.—Sellers Grain Co., by Max P. Sellers, Forest, Ind.

### Not Happy Over Bean Handling Allowance

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Of all the things that are unnecessary in Indiana it is the AAA. Costs our state millions of dollars and every county in it has a bureau, with a lot of loafers. Combined salaries and expenses of the persons connected with the bureau in our county will run from \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year, more than all the rest of the county expenses.

It is easy to do business when the government does it all and sets the price you pay and price you sell for, but wonder if anyone is happy over 3c to 5c a bushel for handling a \$1.80 article. When you go to a grocery store to buy 20c can of sardines, the grocery man will make more on the sale than we will make on handling a bushel of soybeans on this crop if we stick to the 5c. Think if we don't get at least 8c we will let somebody else handle them.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 5, 6, 7. American Soybean Ass'n, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Sept. 24. Probable date of annual meeting of Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Harrisburg, Pa.

Sept. 26-27. The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n officers and secretaries of Affiliated Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in the Statler Hotel, St. Louis. Any member may attend and join in the discussions and elections.

### The National Safety Congress

The National Safety Congress, in Chicago on Oct. 5, 6, and 7, will mark one of the most important milestones in the entire history of the accident prevention movement. Last year's Congress started the machinery of the nationwide drive to save manpower for warpower.

The National Safety Congress, which is the annual convention of members of the Council and other safety leaders in the military, agricultural, industrial and civilian life of the country, actually is 26 conventions within a convention, and annually draws 10,000 safety leaders from all over the country.

All in all, there will be more than 500 program participants in 200 Congress sessions. The

list of exhibits for the exposition already exceeds 150. Every session, every exhibit, every speech will be tuned to victory.

### Annual Meeting American Soybean Ass'n

Commodity Credit Corporation's 1943-44 soybean price support and marketing program will be in the spotlight at the American Soybean Ass'n's WAR CONFERENCE at Cedar Rapids, Sept. 5-6-7, says Secretary George M. Strayer.

Two aspects of CCC's soybean program under most fire in the past have been excessive discounts applied to beans suffering green damage from frost or other causes, and inability of livestock feeders and small feed mixers to obtain oil meal although huge amounts were being produced.

Recently a meeting was held in Chicago between soybean growers, handlers and processors and CCC officials, when a schedule of milder discounts was recommended, and a more equitable system of meal distribution was outlined. In Strayer's opinion there is considerable hope that most of the bugs from last year's marketing setup may be eliminated from this year's program.

The speakers who will discuss the soybean marketing program are: J. H. Lloyd, assistant regional director of CCC, Chicago, under the title, "Commodity Credit Corporation's 1943 Soybean Price Supporting and Processing Program"; and O. D. Kline of the Triple-A office at Washington, who will discuss, "The 1943 Soybean Oil Meal Distribution Program."

H. R. Schultz, Standard Soybean Mills, Centerville, Iowa, will speak on the problem of green damaged soybeans from the processor's standpoint.

The complete program follows:

#### Afternoon Session, Sunday, Sept. 5

Committee meetings.  
Board of directors' meeting.  
Annual business meeting.  
Use of Soybeans in the Chinese Diet, Dr. H. W. Miller, International Nutrition Laboratory, Mt. Vernon, Co.  
Film Strip, Soybean Production, Improvement and Utilization, Purdue University.  
Informal Discussion and General Get-together.

#### Morning Session, Monday, Sept. 6, 9 A. M.

What the Soybean means to Iowa, Harry Linn, State Secretary of Agriculture.  
Bureau of Plant Industry's Soybean Program, Dr. W. J. Morse, Senior Agronomist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington.

Development and Distribution of New Soybean Varieties, Dr. J. L. Carter, Agronomist, U. S. Regional Laboratory, Urbana, Ill.

Regional Laboratory's Study of Soybean Diseases, Dr. W. B. Allington, Assistant Plant Pathologist, University of Illinois.

Problems of Processing Green Soybeans, H. R. Schultz, Standard Soybean Mills, Centerville, Iowa.

Soybean Industry as Seen by a Grower, Prominent Grower.

#### Monday Afternoon Session

General Discussion: You're in the Oil Business Now, Lamar Kishlar, Manager of Research, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis.

Federal Grading Standards Need Revision, G. H. Ifner, Director Grain Marketing, Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, Chicago.

Commodity Credit Corporation's 1943 Soybean Price Supporting and Processing Program, J. H. Lloyd, Assistant Regional Director CCC, Chicago.

The 1943 Soybean Oil Meal Distribution Program, O. D. Kline, AAA, Washington.

Soybean Research at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Dr. W. H. Goss, Senior Chemical Engineer, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria.

The Ohio Early Variety Campaign, Member of Committee.

Explanation of Pure Food and Drug Administration Rulings, Speaker to be announced.

#### 7:00 P. M. Banquet "Soybeans Go to War"

Soybeans in the United Nations Food Picture, Donald S. Payne, Chief Soya Products Section, Grain Products Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington.

Work of the Soya Kitchen, E. L. Rhoades, Secretary Soy Flour Ass'n, Chicago.

The Protein Shortage, by member, Feed Industry Council Washington.

Entertainment.

Tuesday, Sept. 7.—Tour of Cedar Rapids Processing Plants.



## Changes in Flaxseed Ceiling

M.P.R. 397 has been amended by the O.P.A. defining flaxseed Areas A, B and C, adding section 4 (b) as follows:

(b) This regulation in speaking of sales or purchases at a specified point (interior point, terminal basing point or other point) means that the purchaser shall receive manual delivery of the flaxseed in question at said point. If the flaxseed in question is physically located at said point at the time of the sale, and there delivered to said purchaser (sometimes referred to as a sale f.o.b. said point), the purchaser may thereafter arrange and pay (in addition to the maximum price for the flaxseed at said point) for its transportation elsewhere; and the purchaser may engage the seller as his agent to procure such transportation. If the flaxseed in question is not physically located at said point at the time of the sale, then:

(1) If the buyer pays the seller the full maximum price, the seller must secure and pay all said transportation charges required to effectuate such a delivery to said purchaser at said point; and if he does not, there has been a violation of this regulation; and

(2) If the buyer pays any part of said transportation charges required to effectuate such a delivery as aforesaid, all said transportation charges so paid by the buyer must be deducted from the said maximum price to determine the amount the seller may actually receive in such a case; and if such deduction is not made, there has been a violation of this regulation.

(4) At any point in Area A, \$3.05 per bushel plus the lowest domestic carload proportional all-rail rate (or, if none, the lowest carload local all-rail rate) per bushel from Minneapolis to the point in Area A in question: Provided, That whenever flaxseed purchased under this subdivision (4) has moved from producer to any buyer in whole or in part by water the foregoing maximum price shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the actual water rate and said rail rate for the distance so moved by water.

(6) At interior rail points in Area B, not on track, in any quantity, the maximum price specified in subdivision (5) less 5 cents per bushel for handling charges through a country elevator.

(c) When flaxseed is handled thru a terminal elevator by any seller, such seller may add to the maximum price hereinbefore established for the sale in question, elevation charges not exceeding the charges prescribed by law for such service, but the total elevation charges, irrespective of the number of elevations, that may be added to the maximum price to any purchaser shall not exceed 3 cents per bushel.

(d) When a crusher engages as his agent an independent buyer the crusher may pay said independent buyer, notwithstanding the provisions of any other regulation, a maximum service charge not exceeding 1½ cents per bushel, which shall not be considered as a part of the maximum price hereinbefore established for the purchase of the flaxseed. Any independent buyer receiving a portion of the handling charges mentioned in subdivision (a) (5) of this section is not eligible for any service charge.

The maximum prices were stated on page 121 of Aug. 11 number.

## Death of Geo. S. Carkener

Ill more than a year and having undergone several surgical operations George Stuart Carkener took his own life by shooting, Aug. 13, in the basement of his country home.

Born in Danville, Mo., 74 years ago he moved to Kansas City in 1887, entering the employ of the Midland Elevator Co. in 1891. In April, 1933, he formed a partnership with W. C. Goffe and P. F. Lucas in the grain receiving firm of Goffe, Lucas & Carkener, later Goffe & Carkener, of which firm he was vice president at the time of his retirement in 1927.

He served the Kansas City Board of Trade as second vice pres., first vice pres. and in 1917 and 1918 as president. As chairman of the

Board's transportation committee he was active in promoting the interests of the Kansas City market.

## Must File Estimate of Income and Victory Tax

Thousands of small business men, who do not come under the wage and salary withholding provisions of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, will be required on or before Sept. 15 to file with their Collector of Internal Revenue a form known as the Declaration of Estimated Income and Victory Tax and make payment on the tax they estimate they owe for the year, according to a recent announcement by Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Some 15,000,000 persons in all will be required to file this declaration, the remaining two-thirds of the nation's taxpayers being relieved from filing because they are meeting their 1943 tax obligations through the withholdings at source on salaries and wages.

However, withholding at the source does not make everyone current in his tax payments because it does not apply to all wages and salaries, or to other forms of income such as interest, dividends, rents and business profits. Also the withholding rate approximates only the net Victory Tax, the normal income tax and the surtax at the lowest bracket rate, so that it does not make people in the higher wage and salary ranges fully paid up. Finally, certain groups such as those in the armed forces, ministers of the gospel, professional men, domestic servants and farm laborers, are exempt from withholding.

Therefore, in order to place all taxpayers on an equal footing, from the standpoint of being current in their income and Victory Tax payments, Congress provided a method by which the taxpayer will file a Declaration of Estimated Income and Victory Tax for the year, and pay that estimated tax either in a lump sum or in installments.

Ordinarily, such a return would be filed in

March for the current year, at the same time that the taxpayer filed his annual corrected return for the preceding year. In this transition year, however, it becomes necessary for about 15,000,000 individual taxpayers to file a Declaration of Estimated Income and Victory Tax for the Calendar Year 1943 on or before September 15th, and to make at that time a payment of half the estimated annual tax, minus combined quarterly payments already made on 1942 incomes (which are credited on the 1943 return), and estimated Victory and withholding tax deductions for the year.

When a declaration shows a tax still owing the Government for 1943, even after all payments and withholdings, then half of the excess is to be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue along with the declaration. The other half must be remitted on or before Dec. 15th.

Credits to be taken on the declaration include payments made to collectors on March 15 and June 15 this year on account of 1942 income taxes; withholdings made by employers under the 5 percent Victory tax for the first half of the year, before the new withholding system went into effect; and taxes withheld from wages from July 1st until Dec. 31, 1943.

## The Grain Storehouses of West Africa

Since the Germans and Italians were driven out after the arrival of United States troops on the scene more interest is taken by our public in North Africa.

When the Senator from Maine, one of a party visiting the war fronts, discovered a contract under which the United States government was buying up the wheat crop of Algeria at what seemed to him an extravagant price our State Department interested itself in the controversy as to whether it was proper to pay a price so much higher than the wheat was selling for at home. The price was in excess of \$2 per bushel; and the French had raised the price two or three times in the hope of discouraging American buying.

Just what will be done with the wheat so purchased is not known. Apparently it is to be given away, in line with the policy of Secretary Wallace of providing a quart of milk for every Hottentot.

French West Africa has an area of 1,800,000 square miles, and a population of 15,000,000, only 21,000 of whom are Europeans. The franc is their coin and French their language.

The staple native foodstuff is not wheat, but the ground nut. Rice and some flour are imported; and of the cereals rice and millet are grown extensively.

To store these crops the natives used granaries built of the same dried mud of which their huts are made. A group of these grain "magazines" in the region lying south of Timbuctoo is shown in the engraving on the outside front cover of this number. These bins are raised on stone foundations as a protection against water and termites. The French colonial government does not subscribe to the Adjustment Administration's crop reduction theories, but on the other hand encourages the building of these mud granaries to store surpluses.

Dakar on the west coast is the leading trading center, where are branch offices of firms having headquarters in Marseilles, Bordeaux or Paris. The independent Syrian storekeeper is a large element in the economic life of the region.

In the face of heavy receipts of new spring wheat in the Northwest the C.C.C. raised its bid 1 one-half cent Aug. 17 to 2½¢ over Minneapolis September.

If the promises made to returning veterans, and to present and prospective beneficiaries of social security, are to be more than empty words, somebody must provide an enormous volume of products and services. Without production to match all the money promised, the money won't do the veterans and others any good.—*Railway Age*.



Geo. S. Carkener, Kansas City, deceased



# Power and Power Transmission—2

By C. M. PARK, Chief Engineer, Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau  
From Discussion at the Meeting of Indiana Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n.  
[Continued from Grain & Feed Journals for August 11, page 109]

**EFFECT OF PULLEY DIAMETER:** The effect of pulley or sheave diameters on the power transmitting capacity of flat belt or V-belt drives is two-fold. In the first place, a belt has a definite thickness, and when it is bent around a pulley or sheave, internal friction results. If the radius of the bend is too small for the thickness of the belt, the internal friction will be excessive, and the power transmitting capacity and life of the belt will be seriously reduced. This same principle is involved in automobile and truck tires.

It is generally realized that the life of a tire will be seriously affected if it is operated with too little air pressure or with too great a load. Either of these abuses tends to increase the flexing of the side walls, and will cause damage to the internal fabric structure of the tire. Likewise, an eight-ply heavy duty tire requires a higher air pressure than a four-ply light duty tire because the heavy side walls will not stand as much flexing as those of the light duty tire.

Because of this characteristic, the manufacturers of both flat belts and V-belts have specified minimum pulley or sheave diameters for belts of various thicknesses. For flat belts, the following minimum pulley diameters are specified by the leather belt manufacturers:

|                         | Under 8" Wide | 8" and Wider |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Single Ply—Medium ..... | 3"            | ...          |
| Heavy .....             | 5"            | ...          |
| Double Ply—Light .....  | 6"            | 8"           |
| Medium .....            | 8"            | 10"          |
| Heavy .....             | 12"           | 14"          |
| Triple Ply—Medium ..... | 24"           | 24"          |
| Heavy .....             | 30"           | 30"          |

For V-belts, the minimum pitch diameters specified for sheaves by the manufacturers of V-belt drives are as follows:

|                         | Belt Width | Minimum Pulley Diameter |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| "A" Section Belts ..... | 1/2"       | 2.0"                    |
| "B" Section Belts ..... | 21/32"     | 5.4"                    |
| "C" Section Belts ..... | 7/8"       | 9.0"                    |
| "D" Section Belts ..... | 1 1/4"     | 13.0"                   |
| "E" Section Belts ..... | 1 1/2"     | 21.6"                   |

It should be remembered that these are minimum diameters below which the load carrying capacity of the belt and the belt life will both be unsatisfactory. Actually, sheaves and pulleys larger than the specified minimum will increase both the life of the belt and the load carrying capacity at any specified belt speed. For example, a 7-inch sheave will make available from a "B" section belt about 30 per cent more horsepower capacity than can be had with a 5.4 inch sheave at the same belt speed.

**BELT SPEED:** The second effect of sheave and pulley diameter is on the belt speed. For a given RPM, the belt speed will increase in direct proportion to the diameter of the pulley or sheave, and the actual belt speed in feet per minute can be found simply by multiplying .262 times the diameter in inches times the RPM. For V-belts, the diameter used should be the pitch diameter of the sheave.

The higher the belt speed, up to the maximum allowable speed for the type of belt used, the greater will be the horsepower capacity of the drive. For a flat leather belt, the horsepower capacity at 3,000 feet per minute will be 2.8 times the capacity at 1,000 feet per minute, and at 6,000 feet per minute, the capacity will be 4.25 times the capacity at 1,000 feet per minute.

For a V-belt, the capacity at 2,500 feet per minute will be about 2.2 times that at 1,000 feet per minute, and at 5,000 feet per minute, the capacity will be more than 3 times that at 1,000 feet per minute.

It is apparent that the use of small pulleys or sheaves reduces the horsepower capacity of a belt drive both because of the flexing of the belt around the small diameter and because of the reduced belt speeds associated with small diam-

eters. This combined effect can be illustrated by a simple example.

Consider a V-belt drive using "B" section belts and having a speed ratio of 4:1 with sheave pitch diameters of 7" and 28" respectively. If the distance between shaft centers is 36", and the smaller sheave is driven by a 1,750 RPM motor, the following capacity data can be computed:

Speed of Belts—3,210 ft. per min.  
Arc of Contact—145 degrees.  
Horsepower Capacity—4.3 HP. per Belt.

Suppose, however, a small sheave with a pitch diameter of 5.4" had been used. To maintain the same speed ratio, the pitch diameter of the large sheave would have to be 21.6". With this combination, the figures on capacity would be as follows:

Speed of Belts—2,480 ft. per min.  
Arc of Contact—153 degrees.  
Horsepower Capacity—2.9 HP. per Belt.

These figures are from the catalogs of the V-belt manufacturers, and they indicate that a reduction in sheave diameter of 23 per cent reduces the load carrying capacity per belt 32 1/2 per cent, and 48 per cent more strands of belt would be required to transmit the same load with the smaller sheaves. In addition to the reduced horsepower capacity resulting from the use of the smaller sheave, the actual operating life of the belts would be reduced about 50 per cent because of the effect of bending around the smaller sheave.

Attempts to use V-belts for drives having high speed ratios are likely to lead to unsatisfactory performance unless the diameter of the small sheave is large enough to provide reasonable belt speed and to avoid excessive flexing of the belts. To illustrate, a drive was found on one of the common types of vertical feed mixer in which a speed ratio of 8:1 was obtained by using sheaves having pitch diameters of 3" and 24" respectively.

"B" section belts were used for this drive, and it was found on investigation that four sets of belts had been used in one year. The belt speed for this drive was 1,375 feet per minute, and the capacity per belt was computed to be only .54 HP. If the small sheave had had a diameter of 5.4" which is the minimum specified by the belt manufacturers, the belt speed would have been 2,480 feet per minute, and the capacity per belt would have been 2.7 HP. With the number of belts used, this capacity would have been ample for the load, and the drive would have been classed as satisfactory. However, to maintain the desired speed ratio of 8:1, the large sheave would have had to have a pitch diameter of 43.2 inches, and the manufacturer of the mixer apparently considered it more desirable to let his customer buy belt replacements than to add the extra cost of a sheave of proper diameter to the production cost of his machine.

[To be continued]

Directors of the National Hay Ass'n are holding in abeyance the matter of holding a convention this year.

A soybean acid is the source of an ingredient that improves the durability of synthetic rubber, according to Victor Conquest, research director of Armour & Co. After the war the company intends to increase its output tenfold.

Revolutionary changes will be made in farm policy said War Food Administrator Marvin Jones in a radio address Aug. 9. The crop controls adopted 10 years ago will be discarded, and the 1944 farm program will be on a voluntary basis.

## The Wheat Situation

The domestic wheat supply for the 1943-44 marketing year is now indicated at about 1,400 million bushels, which would be 213 million bushels below the record supply in 1942-43. Stocks of old wheat on July 1 are now tentatively placed at 609 million bushels compared with 632 million bushels in 1942. A total expected crop of 791 million bushels was indicated by the official crop report of July 10. This is 60 million bushels above the indication in June and 7 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average, but 19 percent below the near-record crop of 981 million bushels produced last year.

Disappearance of domestic wheat in 1943-44 is expected to total about 1.15 billion bushels, consisting of the following approximate distribution, in million bushels: Food 535, seed 80, alcohol 150, feed 335, and exports and shipments including some war relief 50. The quantity required for alcohol production will depend largely upon whether it is possible to increase the use of molasses for this purpose. This allocation would leave about 250 million bushels for the carry-over July 1, 1944, which would be adequate to provide working stocks of 125 million bushels, 75 million bushels as a reserve against small yields, and 50 million bushels as a reserve for post-war relief.

### Carryover of Wheat

The following tabulation shows the wheat in the five positions which combined constitute the carryover for July 1, 1943: (final 000 omitted)

|  | 1943    | 1942    | 1941    | 1940   |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| On farms .....                                       | 190,034 | 163,700 | 87,366  | 83,146 |
| Interior Mills and Elevators .....                   | 102,446 | 142,366 | 73,789  | 33,613 |
| Com. Visible ..                                      | 162,150 | 224,441 | 142,671 | 84,139 |
| CCC Holdings in steel and wooden bins and in trans.. | 58,990  | 4,409   | .....   | .....  |
| Mch. Mills ....                                      | 104,378 | 96,837  | 81,598  | 80,650 |

Total ..... 617,998 631,753 385,424 281,693

Prospective wheat supplies are ample to take care of likely requirements by classes, except in the case of soft red winter wheat, the supplies of which were short in 1942-43. The soft red winter carry-over is very small and production is 14 percent below last year and 31 percent below the 1932-41 average. The flour of this type of wheat is used for making pastry, crackers, biscuits, and cakes.  
—U. S. D. A.



Harry G. Morgan, Pittsburgh, Pa., Deceased.  
Former Pres. Nat'l Hay Ass'n



## A Dust Explosion in a Country Elevator

By HYLTON R. BROWN

Chemical Engineering Division, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Dept. of Agric.

A dust explosion occurred in the plant of the Farmer's Cooperative Elevator Co. at Tracy, Minn. Four men were burned by the flash, but there was no property damage. The plant had a capacity of 14,000 bus. for grain storage and handling and facilities for feed grinding. It was during the operation of the feed grinder that the explosion occurred. The fact that little or no property damage resulted was probably due to the large venting area in the vicinity of the original ignition and the fact that the plant was in a clean condition.

The equipment used for food grinding consisted of an attrition mill driven by two 30 H.P. motors with a scalper and magnetic separator ahead of the mill to catch foreign material. The mill discharged into an elevator leg which carried the feed up to the bin above the sacking spout. An inspection door on the front of the elevator leg was held in place by a hook.

Oats were being ground in the attrition mill at the time the explosion occurred. An employee was sacking the feed as it was ground and three farmers were standing nearby. Suddenly an explosion blew off the inspection door on the elevator leg and the flash from this opening burned all of the men grouped on the work floor. Their faces and hands were severely burned and their clothing scorched. There was no fire following the explosion except a few smoldering feed sacks near the packer. Wood work was not even scorched and the equipment was undamaged. Operations were resumed later in the afternoon.

It has been difficult to determine the cause of this explosion because the mill had been running satisfactorily for a good part of the day. On this particular run it had been started about 1:30 p. m. or an hour and 20 minutes before the explosion. The scalper and magnetic separator ahead of the mill should have removed much of the foreign material from the grain entering the mill. It is quite possible, however, that a stone or some non-magnetic material passed along with the grain and entered the mill. Contact between such material and the rapidly revolving plates of the mill is believed to have produced the spark which ignited the dust. It is also possible that some heavy piece of metal passed over the magnetic separator without being caught and produced sparks when it entered the mill.

This explosion emphasizes the value of two of the recommendations for dust explosion prevention. The first is the value of venting such as was provided by the wide open doors on the work floor of the plant near where the attrition mill was located and the second is cleanliness. The Department has recommended the provision of venting area in the ratio of 1 sq. ft. for each 80 cu. ft. to release grain dust explosion pressures in cubical structures. In this case the open doors undoubtedly permitted the release of the explosion pressures before they increased sufficiently to cause structural damage. Cleanliness undoubtedly prevented the explosion from spreading to other sections of the plant and was also responsible for the fact that no fire followed the explosion.

A study of this explosion suggests the desirability of providing, if possible, direct vents from the grinding mill to the outside of the building. With an opening direct to the outside from the mill housing or an inclosure directly beneath it an explosion originating in the mill could be released to the outside before sufficient pressure could be built up

to force open doors or wreck equipment inside the building.

To provide maximum protection in grinding operations the use of inert gas is recommended. It has been demonstrated that dust ignitions in grinding equipment can be prevented when it is possible to use an inert gas such as carbon dioxide or nitrogen to dilute the oxygen within the mill to the point where it will not support combustion. In some cases it has been possible to use flue gas from the boiler of a nearby power house to produce the inert atmosphere within the grinding mill.

## Argentina Prohibits Corn Exports

Argentina, normally the largest corn exporting country in the world, has just prohibited exportation of corn, corn meal and corn oil, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The Government stated, however, that it would consider granting export permits for unfilled contracts.

The 1942-43 Argentine corn crop, harvested March through May, was the smallest since 1916-17, amounting to only 76,000,000 bus., compared with the 1941-42 crop of 356,000,000 bus. The average crop for the 5 years ending with 1940-41 was 303,000,000 bus.

The poor 1942-43 crop was the result of reduced acreage and an extreme drought which was general throughout the corn area. The planted area was estimated at only 10,008,000 acres, the smallest since 1924-25. The prohibition on exports is designed to conserve existing stocks for feed.

Corn Futures Statistics have been compiled in a mimeograph of 55 pages by the Food Distribution Administration, covering the period January, 1940, to September, 1942, giving daily the open contracts, volumes and closing prices.

## New Device Shows Payroll Tax Deductions in a Flash

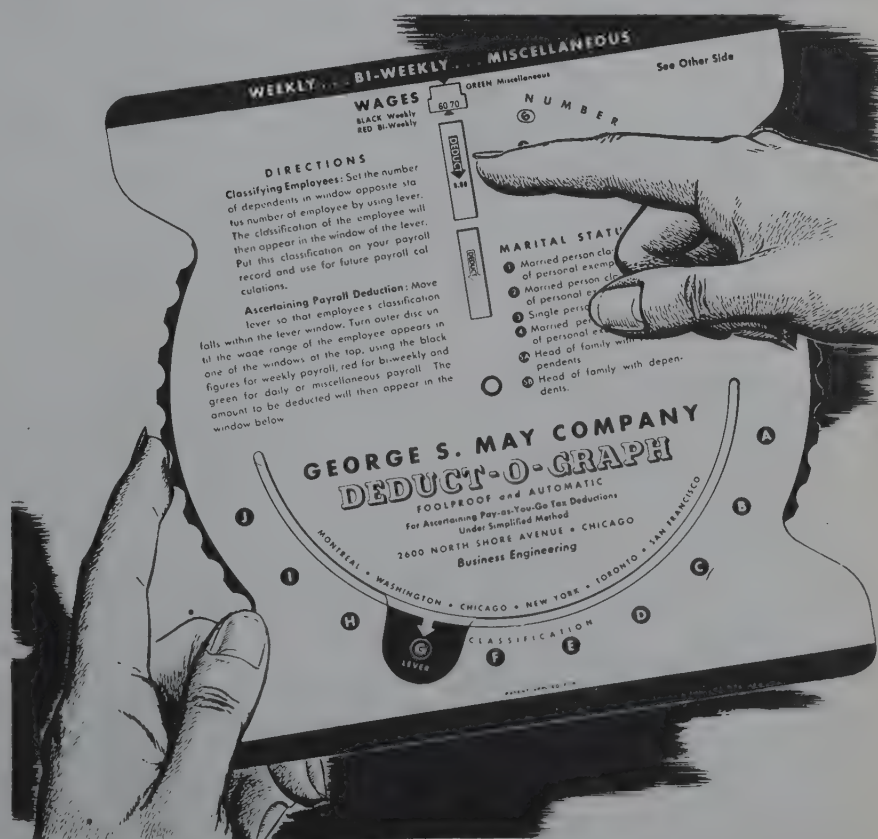
Requests by the thousands from industrial executives and payroll desks are pouring into the George S. May Co., Business Engineers, for that firm's new device, called the "Deduct-O-Graph", which automatically shows the proper payroll tax deduction for any employee when proper settings are made as to marital status, wage range and pay period.

Giving further particulars, Mr. May stated that his engineers had started work on the Deduct-O-Graph idea the moment deduction tables under the new pay-as-you-go tax law were available from the Treasury Department, and that the Treasury Department had been responsible for the first business requests for the device. He said that before making any general announcements regarding the Deduct-O-Graph, the device had been tested by payroll officials in comparison with use of the set of tables ordinarily furnished for figuring payroll deductions, and that Deduct-O-Graph use resulted in not only much greater speed but positive accuracy as against slow, laborious figuring and a high percentage of errors for the tabular method.

When asked regarding cost of the Deduct-O-Graph, Mr. May said, "You cannot buy one at any price, but the George S. May Co. is giving them without charge to any firm requesting them on a business letterhead."

Per Capita circulation of money reached a peak of \$131.31 on July 31 as reported by the Treasury, nearly four times as much as in former years.

"Chemical Changes in Stored Grains" is the title of a selected and annotated bibliography forming a guide to students as to what is known at the present time, and issued as a 35-page mimeograph by the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.



For Ascertaining Pay-As-You-Go Tax Deductions



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Washington, D. C.—Total production of corn should have been stated as 2,874,711,000 bus in the table on page 106 of Aug. 11 number.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Surveys of the barley crop made by the Froedtert Grain & Malt Co. indicate that the crop in the southeastern Minnesota "barley area" was severely injured by the July hot spell.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 21.—Soybeans have almost out-grown themselves, one farmer told me they had pods on them from the top of the ground to the end of them. More pods than he ever saw and they are filling.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Odessa, Wash.—With winter and spring wheat, oats and barley ripening together, there will be no let up of work in this area according to officials of both Odessa Union Warehouse and Centennial Milling Co. It is estimated that the yield will be about 25 per cent less than in 1942.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 14.—From present indications we will have a fair timothy seed crop and at least an average clover seed crop, but no alfalfa, farmers are having to cut the third crop of alfalfa, that they usually cut a little seed off of, for feed. Straw is selling higher than Timothy hay.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Toronto, Ont.—Condition of field crops in Ontario, July 1 and Aug. 1, expressed as a percent of the long time average yield, as issued by the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture is as follows, July 1 shown in parentheses: Spring wheat, 68 (68); oats, 65 (66); barley, 65 (66); pasture, 106 (106); beans, 76 (74); soybeans, 82 (82); buckwheat, 88 (87); flaxseed, 72 (70).

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 11.—Winter wheat production is estimated at 150,597,000 bus as of Aug. 1, compared with 206,661,000 bus produced in 1942 and the 10-year average (1932-41) 117,969,000 bus. Production of corn is indicated at 78,120,000 bus. With the exception of 1942, this will be the largest production for the state since 1933 when production was 80,431,000 bus.—H. L. Collins, Sr., Agr. Statistician, Kansas State Board of Agr.

Freeport, Ill., Aug. 21.—Small grain harvest was quite satisfactory. The comparatively new Vicland oats indicated they are an excellent variety both as to yield and quality. Corn prospect very good. Livestock feeders have had great difficulty in obtaining corn for feed. It would seem the pricing situation on this grain was poorly thought out by government officials. Fortunately pastures never were better in August and there is an abundance of hay grass and rough feed.—H. A. Hillmer Co.

Urbana, Ill.—The European corn borer increased more rapidly in Illinois in 1942 than it has in any similar area in the United States since it became established in this country. There were more borers in some of the northwestern counties in January, 1943, than there were on the east side of the state a year earlier. Over the entire area of some of the eastern counties the number of borers in hibernation runs as high as 15,000 to 24,000 an acre of cornstalks.—Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Sacramento, Calif., Aug. 11.—The California grain sorghum acreage for grain this year is estimated at 115,000 acres. This small acreage compares with 144,000 acres harvested for grain in 1942, and with 126,000 acres, the 10-year average. The forecast of production as of Aug. 1 is 3,910,000 bus., against 5,328,000 bus. produced in 1942, and 4,313,000 bus. the 10-year average crop. The California flaxseed crop of 5,015,000 bus. estimated for this year exceeds the previous record crop of 3,535,000 bus. produced in 1942 by 42 per cent. About 295,000 acres of flaxseed will be harvested this year compared with 202,000 acres harvested in 1942. Reports from rice growers as of Aug. 1 indicate a California rice crop of 12,597,000 bus. from 221,000 acres estimated for harvest. Last year 207,000 acres were harvested and 11,592,000 bus. were produced.—H. M. Clarke, Statistician, Field crops.

Enid, Okla., Aug. 13.—Owing to dry hot weather, corn has deteriorated rapidly and it now looks as though the prospective figures, 23,000,000 bu. for the state, might have to be reduced. Ed Bouldin of Muskogee advises that probably eastern Oklahoma would have less corn than in any year since 1936. He remarks that the unprecedented floods in May destroyed the crops in the bottoms and that the severe drought has injured crops in the uplands.—E. R. Humphreys, sec'y Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Corydon, Ind.—Harrison county farmers are harvesting a good hay crop this year, estimated to be the best in five years. Heavy yields, especially in lespedeza, are being harvested in all parts of the county. Aside from the difficulty in harvesting the first cutting on account of wet weather, alfalfa is turning out from 20 to 30 per cent better than last year which was a good year. The first and second cuttings of alfalfa have already been harvested and farmers are now starting on the third cutting.—W. B. C.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 17.—Over most of the northern portion of the state condition of corn ranges from good to excellent, and in the south, it is largely good or fairly good, but in some localities of the north it is but fairly good and in the south poor. Progress of corn during the week largely was mostly good to excellent. The greater part of the crop is tasseling and silking, and much is in the filling stage. There are a few complaints in the drier areas of some firing of corn.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 19.—Probable 1943 production of pea and medium white beans is estimated at 6,468,000 bags, of which 5,936,000 bags are in Michigan and 426,000 bags in New York. In 1942 the production was 5,991,000 bags. There will probably be about 3,869,000 bags of the Great Northern type, compared with 2,873,000 bags a year ago, mostly in the northwest. Pinto bean production is expected to be 4,595,000 bags in 1943, compared with 3,444,000 bags in 1942. The probable 1943 crop of standard limas is 1,378,000 bags, about the same as last year, but the Baby Lima crop is expected to be 1,056,000 bags, compared with 825,000 bags a year ago.—C. J. Borum, M. L. Lowe, statisticians.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 21.—The progress of corn in localities where they had plenty of moisture is good to excellent with considerable of the crop in the roasting ear stage. There are lots of nice, big ears, many of which are hanging over. In the dry sections, corn is firing; this is especially true on the thin, lighter soil also where the ground was worked while too wet. On the better soil, the crop has been holding up well considering the lack of moisture. In the southern drouth areas, prospects are poor. In territories where they have had insufficient rain, you can expect smaller ears and shallower grains. Generally, the Illinois corn crop now in the making is considerably better than most everyone expected back in May when it was raining every day and there was a delay in getting the crop planted. Nature has a way all her own of overcoming obstacles.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17.—Considerable progress was made in the harvesting and combining of grain last week, and we received estimates that at least 50 per cent of the grain has been harvested or combined. Yields of wheat are reported from 15 to 40 bus to the acre. Barley is not holding up to the high promise of earlier threshing returns, but the oats crop seems to be exceptionally good throughout North Dakota and eastern Montana. We have a few reports running as high as 80 bus to the acre. Flax will probably average around 10 bus to the acre, based on early returns. The past week we had the severest hail storms of the season. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done by these storms but they cut through the heart of our best territory west of Bismarck on the NP, running down as far as Valley City. There was also scattered hail in northeastern Montana. I believe the loss from hail this year will be the heaviest for several seasons. If it had not been for this hail loss we would say that eastern Montana and the western two-thirds of North Dakota would average 25 bus to the acre on wheat, but, as above stated, with these wide spread hail storms it is difficult to make any accurate estimate. This is the final crop report for the season.—Electric Steel Elevator Div., Occident Elevator Division of Russell-Miller Mfg. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Harvesting of northwestern grain crops continues to make rapid progress under favorable weather conditions. Terminal receipts of new crop oats, rye and barley have shown a broadening movement and wheat is just beginning to move from farms to country elevators. However, there is a car shortage as well as labor problem that confronts the entire grain trade, holding up harvesting and hauling and handling the crop. There is great need for empty cars to be furnished the country elevators if they are to continue serving the farmers. However, with a reduction in terminal elevator crews, any undue expansion in arrivals would probably plug unloading facilities resulting in embargoes, same as a year ago.—H. G. C.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 12.—Harvesting operations are becoming general in the northwest spring wheat states and the Pacific Northwest. Wet weather in Iowa and parts of Ohio has delayed threshing, but in most other areas of the country good weather for both harvesting and threshing has been experienced. Warm weather and frequent showers were welcomed in the corn belt states, and have given added stimulus to the growing corn and soybeans crops. High temperatures also have been the rule in the southwest, and with only scattered light showers for some time the lack of moisture is becoming serious particularly in Oklahoma and Arkansas, and bordering areas in Texas and Kansas.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. I. Totushek, editor.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 17.—Ideal harvesting and haying weather prevailed during the past week and conditions were favorable for ripening of grain. Combines appeared in grain fields in large numbers as the harvest spread northward and westward. Precipitation was negligible. The winter wheat harvest is general in all but the higher areas, and largely completed in many southeastern counties. Harvesting of oats and barley has also been general with very satisfactory yields the rule. Harvesting of spring wheat began the latter part of the week and will become general next week. Yields of harvested grains to date are variable but generally good, being comparable with those of last

## Buckwheat and Grain Sorghums

Washington, D. C.—In its August report the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report on acreage and production:

| State        | BUCKWHEAT       |                    | Yield Per Acre |                 | Production |                |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
|              | Har-vested 1942 | For Indicated 1943 | Tons           | Average 1932-41 | 1942       | Indicated 1943 |
|              |                 |                    |                |                 |            |                |
| State        | Har-vested 1942 | For Indicated 1943 | Tons           | Average 1932-41 | 1942       | Indicated 1943 |
| Me. ....     | 7               | 6                  | 15.0           | 170             | 119        | 90             |
| N. Y. ....   | 1               | 1                  | 19.0           | 31              | 19         | 19             |
| N. Y. ....   | 122             | 150                | 17.0           | 2,353           | 2,267      | 2,550          |
| Pa. ....     | 110             | 132                | 19.5           | 2,415           | 2,145      | 2,574          |
| Ohio ....    | 12              | 20                 | 17.5           | 290             | 216        | 350            |
| Ind. ....    | 7               | 16                 | 13.0           | 182             | 91         | 208            |
| Ill. ....    | 6               | 12                 | 14.0           | 94              | 78         | 168            |
| Mich. ....   | 26              | 56                 | 16.0           | 323             | 442        | 896            |
| Wis. ....    | 14              | 18                 | 15.0           | 179             | 210        | 270            |
| Minn. ....   | 30              | 32                 | 13.0           | 181             | 420        | 416            |
| Iowa ....    | 2               | 2                  | 16.0           | 66              | 32         | 32             |
| Mo. ....     | 1               | 1                  | 9.0            | 11              | 10         | 9              |
| N. Dak. .... | 6               | 11                 | 11.0           | 38              | 63         | 121            |
| S. Dak. .... | 1               | 2                  | 11.0           | 22              | 14         | 22             |
| Md. ....     | 5               | 5                  | 18.5           | 101             | 93         | 92             |
| Va. ....     | 8               | 9                  | 15.0           | 138             | 123        | 135            |
| N. C. ....   | 11              | 12                 | 19.0           | 303             | 208        | 228            |
| W. Va. ....  | 5               | 4                  | 16.0           | 60              | 85         | 64             |
| Ky. ....     | 2               | 2                  | 12.0           | 22              | 22         | 24             |
| Tenn. ....   | 2               | 2                  | 13.0           | 25              | 29         | 26             |
| U. S. ....   | 378             | 493                | 16.8           | 7,029           | 6,687      | 8,294          |

| ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN |                 |                    |      |                 |         |                |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|-----------------|---------|----------------|
| State                  | Har-vested 1942 | For Indicated 1943 | Tons | Average 1932-41 | 1942    | Indicated 1943 |
| Ill. ....              | 2               | 1                  | 27.0 | 43              | 65      | 27             |
| Iowa ....              | 1               | 1                  | 21.0 | 95              | 20      | 21             |
| Mo. ....               | 84              | 83                 | 17.0 | 885             | 1,680   | 1,411          |
| N. Dak. ....           | 2               | 2                  | 11.0 | ....            | 24      | 22             |
| S. Dak. ....           | 199             | 209                | 12.0 | 829             | 2,649   | 2,508          |
| Nebr. ....             | 133             | 140                | 14.5 | 1,504           | 1,936   | 2,030          |
| Kans. ....             | 1,082           | 1,401              | 15.0 | 10,758          | 18,124  | 21,015         |
| Ark. ....              | 8               | 10                 | 9.0  | 157             | 118     | 90             |
| La. ....               | 1               | 2                  | 14.0 | 37              | 18      | 28             |
| Okla. ....             | 821             | 1,059              | 10.5 | 7,869           | 10,614  | 11,120         |
| Tex. ....              | 3,004           | 3,965              | 19.0 | 31,243          | 59,675  | 75,335         |
| Colo. ....             | 127             | 131                | 11.0 | 1,007           | 1,744   | 1,441          |
| N. Mex. ....           | 254             | 272                | 14.0 | 1,957           | 4,060   | 3,808          |
| Ariz. ....             | 34              | 48                 | 33.0 | 780             | 1,190   | 1,584          |
| Calif. ....            | 144             | 115                | 34.0 | 4,313           | 5,328   | 3,910          |
| U. S. ....             | 5,896           | 7,439              | 16.7 | 61,294          | 107,245 | 124,350        |

<sup>1</sup> Short-time average.



year, when average yields considerably exceeded those of preceding years. Flax is turning rapidly and some combining and swathing has been done in the drier districts. Corn continues to make rapid progress, being in the roasting-ear stage in east-central Montana.—J. G. Diamond, B. A. E.

## The Flaxseed Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 21.—There has been a good deal of threshing done in the southern part of the flax-growing area of the Northwest the past week, thanks to clear weather. On Aug. 18, 101 cars were received; today 168 cars arrived at Minneapolis. We have had an opportunity to examine recent arrivals for oil content and iodine absorption number and find that both as to quantity and quality the early shipments measure up well with last year's receipts of about the same time.

In Minnesota the southern districts report very weedy conditions in flax and many fields where the stand is light because of the early wet weather. The same is true of the Minnesota side of the Red River Valley. As to South Dakota, Government reports state that flaxseed promises the largest production ever recorded in the state. Much of the crop is weedy and some small acreages will not be harvested on this account, but as a whole the crop has suffered less than usual from rust and drought. Reports from North Dakota indicate an increasing toll taken by rust and pasmo. Even the western sections of the state where earlier reports were favorable show damage from these two blights. In Montana flax is turning rapidly and some combining and swathing has been done in the drier districts.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

## Broom Corn Acreage Smallest on Record

The 1943 production of broomcorn in Oklahoma is estimated at 8,000 tons, compared with 11,900 tons last year and the 10-year average of 12,850 tons. The yield per acre, now estimated at 285 pounds, compares with 385 pounds per acre last year and the 10-year average of 252 pounds. Acreage for harvest in 1943, now estimated at 56,000, is the lowest acreage of record since estimates were started in 1915. The early Standard crop is practically all harvested but there is a material acreage of late planted corn still to be harvested. This has been damaged by hot, dry weather. The condition of the Dwarf crop is relatively high but hot, dry weather since the middle of July has caused a deterioration of the crop in the western third of the State.

A production of broomcorn in the U.S.A. of 30,700 tons is estimated on the basis of Aug. 1 condition and acreage remaining for harvest. This production is the smallest since 1939 and compares with 35,400 tons in 1942 and the 10-year average of 39,700 tons. Although the planted acreage in the United States was larger than last year, the harvested acreage is expected to be smaller. The 212,000 acres indicated for harvest this year is the smallest on record dating back to 1915. This acreage compares with 214,000 acres harvested last year and 303,000 acres the 10-year average. The indicated yield on Aug. 1 at 290.0 pounds compares with 330.4 pounds in 1942 and the 10-year average of 265.2 pounds.—K. D. Blood, J. W. Whittier, Agricultural Statisticians.

Wheat owned by mills June 30 totaled 87,717,860 bus., against 68,021,797 bus. on June 30, 1942, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Salem, Ore.—Urging a delay in taking up rails along the Kent-Shaniko railroad line until the 1943 grain crop had been shipped, Public Utilities Commissioner George H. Flagg, wired the interstate commerce commission asking operation of the road until at least Nov. 30. Wasco County wheat growers had not expected the railroad to be abandoned and no arrangements have been made to dispose of 50,000 bus. of the old wheat crop now stored in Shaniko warehouses, or to care for the '43 surplus.—F. K. H.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Sacramento, Cal.—Stocks of rough rice as of Aug. 1 in California country warehouses and mills totaled 532,000 bags. Of this total, country warehouse stocks amounted to 490,000 bags and mills held 42,000 bags.—California Dept. of Agriculture.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 17.—Movement of grain from elevators is becoming a problem, some grain will be piled on the ground if an increased number of railroad cars do not become available. Haying is being drawn out by lack of available labor.—J. G. Diamond, B. A. E.

Helena, Mont.—A total of 34,253,000 bus of wheat stored in Montana July 1 was slightly under the record storage of 36,867,000 bus a year earlier. Wheat storage in grain elevators and small mills totaled 6,805,000 bus; in merchant flour mills 3,100,000, and stocks on farms 24,348,000.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont.—Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight Aug. 5, 1943, totaled 399,081,486 bus., 14,370,204 bus. being in U. S. positions. This represented a decrease of 2,799,730 bus. compared with the total a week earlier. On Aug. 6, 1943, the total was 411,485,553 of which 20,355,596 was in U. S. positions.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during July compared with July, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat: 2,275,036 (896,776); corn, 15,150 (2,925); oats, 11,000 (11,000); rye, 5,100; barley, 1,850; soybeans, 454,709; flaxseed, 192,389 (504,000); shipments, wheat, 3,181,000 (1,014,000).—Dept. of Inf. & Statistics.

Portland, Ore.—Receipts of grain during July compared with those of July, 1942, in bushels, 1942 shown in parentheses, were as follows: Wheat, 955,845 (804,734); corn, 40,096 (121,564); oats, 105,278 (45,354); feed oats, (2,548); rye, 1,441 (2,832); barley, 114,705 (42,441); kafir, 16,698 (1,424); milo, 4,860; flaxseed, 22,328; hay, 829 (585).—C. W. Wright, chief grain inspector, Oregon Dept. of Agri.

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 18.—The storage problem is still the first consideration in several elevators. Carryover stocks are of winter wheat, and as most of the wheat now being harvested is of the spring type, the two can not be mixed. Much wheat is being piled out in the open, due to the fact that railroad cars can not be secured to move the carryover stock in the elevators.—F. K. H.

New Orleans, La.—Receipts and shipments of grain during July compared with July, 1942, expressed in bushels, 1942 shown in parentheses, were: Receipts, wheat, 61,600 (169,772); corn, 70,271 (265,427); oats, 99,471; rye, 3,000; flaxseed, (816,247); kafir, (2,200); shipments, wheat, 155,453 (66,317); corn, 69,823 (127,500); oats, 52,000 (16,558); rye, (1,500); kafir, (180,400).—J. M. Wilke, chief grain inspector, Board of Trade.

Duluth, Minn.—Imports of Canadian wheat continues with steady boat arrivals as lake tonnage becomes available to move the grain. The wheat is being brought in for domestic feeding under the C.C.C. program for distribution. After unloading here the grain is being re-shipped to eastern, western, southern and middle state points in large volume. About a half million bushels has been received weekly this month.—F. G. C.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 21.—No corn selling, farmers are still holding on to what they have. There is a terrific demand for wheat for feed, we can't near get enough from the government to fill our sales. We have shipped in some 30,000 to 40,000 bus. of oats from the northwest and the farmers are buying them. Demand for seed wheat is something like we haven't seen in years. There is no good local wheat for sale, ours is a soft wheat country, don't know where we can get it so we are not bothering with it.—Goodrich Bros. & Co.

Odessa, Wash., Aug. 18.—Heavy wheat receipts and car shortage has virtually filled all the elevators south of here on the Milwaukee line. The Odessa Union Warehouses at Schoonover and Jantz were shut down for a few days, and other elevators will be obliged to close unless a supply of cars is furnished. Much bulk wheat will again this year have to be piled outside. Last year these firms had over 1,000,000 bus. of bulk wheat piled outside the stations.—F. K. H.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain in July compared with July, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 16,742,248 (19,907,434); oats, 10,068,517 (1,321,152); rye, 591,395 (157,391); barley, 7,952,193 (715,517); flaxseed, 121,199 (376,536); mixed grain, 52,478 (24,376); shipments, wheat, 24,528,227 (17,841,963); corn, 3,192 (2,651); oats, 7,375,483 (1,031,677); rye, 117,173 (112,592); barley, 7,288,714 (561,133); flaxseed, 821,878 (93,824); mixed grain, 49,142 (14,095).—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 14.—A record breaking spurge of selling corn Aug. 9 and 10, to get under the guaranteed price, provided processors with enough corn to keep producing material essential to the war effort until well into October. There probably never was such a deluge of corn from surplus producing areas of the Midwest in such a short time. Unfortunately, even though the offerings exceeded the goal set, the feed mixer was dealt out entirely. After the expiration of the guarantee, country offerings dried up. While not all the corn back on the farms was sold, there is no way of determining when growers will now elect to move more corn.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics Aug. 14 reported the carryover of Canadian wheat at the end of the crop year on July 31 was at the record level of 601,477,184 bus. against 423,752,337 a year earlier. New peaks were reached also in the carryover of coarse grains. Bumper crops of all grains were harvested. The carryover of oats was 149,324,136 bus. against 28,607,188 in 1942; barley, 69,263,707, against 10,821,462; rye, 15,277,083, against 3,353,203, and flaxseed, 3,740,121, against 1,027,040. Of the wheat, some 197 million bushels were held on farms, against only 11 millions a year earlier, the bureau said. Holdings on farms showed major gains in all grains.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—Stocks of 20,406,000 bus of corn, 18,627,000 bus of oats, 30,491,000 bus of barley, and 8,524,000 bus of rye from the 1942 and earlier crops were held on July 1 in commercial storage positions covered by estimates of the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Altho no similar July 1 survey has been made previously, stocks of corn in all commercial storages are known to be relatively small, since they are lower than those held at the 46 terminal markets alone on July 1 of most years since 1938. The aggregate stocks (including stocks in merchant mills) of these 4 grains and wheat from the 1942 and earlier crops, at about 513,000,000 bus. occupied about 31 per cent of all commercial storage space which totaled 1,667,192,000 bus as of April 1, 1943.

Winnipeg, Canada, Aug. 11.—While country elevators contain 254 million bushels of grain, as compared with 136 million bushels a year ago, there is much empty storage space at the Lakehead and in elevators in eastern Canada and it is difficult to understand why this situation has been allowed to develop. Huge annexes which were built at Fort William and Fort Arthur for the express purpose of helping to take care of the situation are standing empty or only partially filled. The total capacity at the Lakehead is 145 million bushels and stocks of grain in store at present are only 78 million bushels as compared with 132 million bushels at this time last year. Eastern elevators with a licensed capacity of 90 million bushels, only have 47 million bushels in storage. The reason for the small stocks in eastern positions is the continued lack of lake tonnage because of the priorities given to the ore movement. The only explanation available as to the small stocks at Fort William is the shortage of labor to unload cars. Apparently only about 300 additional men are required to correct the situation but because of the lack of this labor supply, thousands of cars are filled with grain awaiting unload and the marketing of the new crop will be seriously delayed.—James Richardson & Sons Limited.



## Grain Carriers

The date of the meeting of the Southeast Shippers Advisory Board has been changed to Sept. 9, at the Hotel Ansley, Atlanta, Ga.

Cars of grain for export unloaded in July this year at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports totaled 4,970 cars, compared with 2,319 in the like month last year.

Illinois Terminal Railroad Co.'s supplement No. 14 to No. 480-F, effective Sept. 8, increases proportional rate on grain and grain products from Edwardsville and Elsau to East St. Louis, Ill.

Thirty-six Class I railroads, representing 74.0 per cent of total operating revenues in the Western District, had freight revenues in July, 1943, of \$185,943,107, compared with \$162,661,171 in July, 1942, or an increase of 14.3 per cent.

The Ass'n of American Railroads in the middle of August ordered 1,700 grain cars diverted to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads at the request of ODT Director Eastman to relieve the critical grain car situation. The terminals are not blocked.

In I. & S. No. 5180 an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission recommends that the Commission deny the carriers authority to maintain the present proportional rates on grain from Minneapolis and Chicago to New Orleans. The rates were to have become effective Jan. 16 and were suspended until Aug. 16.

Class I railroads on Aug. 1, 1943, as reported to the Car Service Division, had 27,795 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads has announced. On the same date last year they had 36,453 on order. Of the total number on order on Aug. 1, this year, there were 4,094 plain box; 2,525 automobile box; 5,754 gondolas; 14,184 hoppers; 200 stock, and 1,038 flat cars.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n complained against the rules of the M. & St. L. governing inspection and disposition of grain at the twin cities. The Interstate Commerce Commission suspended the schedules to Mar. 10 and has ordered a hearing on L.C.C. B-1076 and Supp. 1, as they apply to grain, soybeans, seeds, screenings, hay, straw reconsigned or held for inspection or disposition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 2nd revised page 159 to Ill. C. C. No. 155, effective Aug. 20, changes the destination territory application of rates in connection with shipments originating at stations on the P. R. R., Mays, Ill., to Farmdale, Ill., route P. R. R. Paris, P. R. R., destination territory Chicago, by eliminating the words "on bases of thru rate on grain and grain products of 15 cents per 100 pounds plus transit charge."

Grain and grain products loading totaled 57,398 cars during the week ended Aug. 14, a decrease of 512 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 12,714 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Aug. 14, totaled 41,691 cars, a decrease of 500 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 11,114 cars above the corresponding week in 1942.

"Proposed legislation raises squarely the issue whether the way freight rates are to be regulated in future is to be determined by Congress under political pressure," says *Railway Age*, "or by the Interstate Commerce Commission after full hearings and in accordance with its best judgment. There is economic dynamite in a bill that will be considered by Congress when it re-convenes and which directs the Commission to establish 'a uniform classification of property and a uniform scale of class rates' throughout the country."

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade and the millers will file objections with the railroads against the use of the new form of B/L, which requires an additional copy to be made as a waybill. A. F. Cleveland, vice-pres. of A. A. R. R., suggests that no publication of the revised form be made at this time.

Since the government took over the T. P. & W., the number of employees has increased 30.4 per cent, the compensation paid them 35.3 per cent and the train miles operated only 3.3 per cent. In fact, operations under the federal management were becoming so costly that O.D.T. Director Eastman secretly changed the operating rules so it is not necessary to have yard engines and crews on duty when not needed, and now through trains are allowed to run from one end of the railroad to the other without stopping to change crews and cabooses at Peoria. Pres. G. P. McNear claims the changes are proof that a railroad cannot be operated successfully on featherbed rules.

In Docket 28922 an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission recommends removal of the violation of Sec. 4 by the soybean rates from eastern transcontinental points to California. The Taylor-Walcott Co., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Albers Milling Co., and Taylor Milling Corporation, and the Department of Agriculture filed a complaint Nov. 30, 1942, against rates charged by the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific Railway and other roads for the transportation of soybeans from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska to Los Angeles. The soybeans were milled in transit at Los Angeles and the cake or meal reshipped to points in California and Oregon north of Mojave and San Luis Obispo, Cal.

## N-W Billing Instructions

At the request of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n and the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n have outlined the car shortage to shippers in the following statement:

"Because of the alarming shortage of cars for grain loading and the necessity for conserving the limited supply of cars, the Office of Defense Transportation has made an urgent appeal to all shippers and receivers of grain that they co-operate to the fullest extent possible in preventing unnecessary delays in the movement of cars. In line with this appeal, a representative committee has been appointed to facilitate the movement of cars and recommends the following:

"Discontinue to the fullest extent possible the practice of billing cars to Minneapolis or Duluth, with instructions to stop at Grand Forks, St. Cloud, Willmar, Thief River Falls, Glenwood and Staples, with instructions to 'Hold for Orders.' In many instances these cars can be billed direct to the markets, which will materially expedite the movement. Relief at Grand Forks is especially requested."

The suggested billing instructions are:

WHEAT: Low protein bill direct Minneapolis; 14 protein or higher use hold points.

DURUM: Use hold points.

RYE: Bill direct Minneapolis.

BARLEY: Choice malting barley bill direct Minneapolis. All other barley use hold points.

OATS: Bill direct Minneapolis.

FLAX: Bill either market direct. Don't hold.

## Freeman Bradford Now Manager Indianapolis Board

The many friends of Freeman Bradford, who has been traffic manager of the Indianapolis Board of Trade since March 18, 1938, will be pleased to learn of his recent promotion to the position of general manager of the Board with supervision over all departments.

Before moving to Indianapolis, Mr. Bradford served the Sioux City Grain Exchange as secretary and traffic manager for 14 years.

He has taken an active part in the promotion of traffic interests of both markets. The

grain receivers and shippers of the Hoosier capital are fortunate in securing the services of a man having so many years' practical experience in the affairs of grain exchanges.

## OPA Authorizes Increased Price for Grain Doors

All sellers of general manager type grain doors were authorized by the Office of Price Administration Aug. 16 to charge prices adjustable later on to new maximum prices for the doors to be established by the price agency.

Increases of \$4 per 1,000 board feet in the prices of No. 2 common and lower grades of Southern pine lumber, and 10 per cent in the prices of Northern softwood lumber due to War Labor Board, approved wage increases, have made it difficult for many door manufacturers to cover production costs. Higher door prices are required to prevent these manufacturers from operating at a loss, OPA said.

Present basic maximum prices for No. 4 grade doors, the type widest used are \$1.15 each when made of hemlock or other Northern softwoods or hardwoods, and \$1.23 when made of Southern pine, cypress, basswood or other Southern or Eastern softwoods or hardwoods, or Ponderosa pine, fir or other Western softwoods.

## Manpower at Terminals Urgently Needed

There is one difficulty at present in connection with moving grain quickly from the country to terminals, which we can speak of with definite knowledge. It is that of available manpower at the terminals; manpower to unload freight cars quickly so that the cars can return more speedily to the country for more grain. Labor today at the terminals is scarce, and in consequence thousands of cars full of grain are at this moment held up at Fort William and Port Arthur for the lack of men to unload them. Surely this is one "bottleneck" that could be quickly corrected, for the extra amount of labor required is not very great.

An additional 300 men, we estimate, avail-



Freeman Bradford, Indianapolis, Ind., New Manager Board of Trade



able at the lakehead terminals would soon have these cars unloaded, and in addition would enable these thousands of cars, and all the others which are employed in handling grain, to make a quicker "turn-about", and so be able to haul much more grain each month from country elevators to terminals. The hauling of more grain from country elevators to the terminals would, of course, also result in making much more room available in country elevators for grain which farmers at this moment cannot market.—Searle Grain Co.

## Railroads Moving the Grain

Regardless of the tight box-car supply on the western railroads this year, the grain crop is being moved with a minimum of delay and complaint. Although some delay has been experienced in furnishing all the cars needed or ordered, it was necessary to pile only 600,000 bus. of wheat on the ground compared with about 20,000,000 bus. last year because adequate storage space was available.

Under the conditions prevailing this year it was necessary to embargo only the four principal southwest markets, Dallas, Fort Worth, and Amarillo, Tex., and Enid, Okla., whereas last year it was necessary to embargo practically every important grain market to regulate the flow from the country in accordance with available storage space.

R. E. Clark, Manager, Closed Car Section, Car Service Division, Association of American Railroads, recently expressed optimism over the prospect of meeting demands for box cars during the rest of this year.

While there is still some movement of old wheat from the Northwest, he explained, the movement from combines in the Dakotas and Montana is just beginning. As the demand for cars for grain movement from the Southwest drops off, suitable empty cars are being directed into the Northwest in greater numbers to take up the increasing requirements of that section.

The flow of box cars from the East into the Northwest is somewhat affected by the demands of the Ohio-Indiana-Illinois grain-producing area, where the harvest is going on too, he went on to say, but he expressed confidence that the railroads will be able to move the crop from the Northwest as promptly as from the Southwest, where satisfaction with the car situation and the flow of traffic was generally expressed.—*Railway Age*.

Purchases of wheat by the C.C.C. have been increased during August. In its recent buying the Commodity Credit Corporation has acquired 10,000,000 bus. of Canadian and 4,000,000 bus. of domestic wheat. Since July 1 the C.C.C. has sold 70,000,000 bus. wheat for feed.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, oats, rye, barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

|               | Option |      | Aug. |      | Aug. |      | Aug. |      | Aug. |      | Aug. |      | Aug. |      | Aug. |      | Aug. |      |
|---------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|               | High   | Low  | 11   | 12   | 13   | 14   | 15   | 16   | 17   | 18   | 19   | 20   | 21   | 22   | 23   | 24   | 25   | 26   |
| <b>Wheat</b>  |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Chicago       | 152    | 131½ | 143¼ | 143  | 143½ | 142½ | 143  | 143½ | 144½ | 144½ | 144½ | 144½ | 143½ | 144  | 144½ | 144½ | 144½ | 144½ |
| Winnipeg*     | 111½   | 96   | 110½ | 110¼ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 110  | 110½ | 110½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| Minneapolis   | 144    | 131½ | 135½ | 135½ | 135½ | 135½ | 135½ | 135½ | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 136½ | 135½ | 135½ | 135½ | 135½ | 135½ |
| Kansas City   | 142½   | 134½ | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 136½ | 136½ | 136½ | 137  | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | 138  | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 138½ | 138½ |
| Duluth, durum | 144½   | 135½ | 137  | 136½ | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | 138  | 137  | 137  | 137  | 138½ |
| Milwaukee     | 151½   | 138½ | 143¼ | 143  | 143½ | 143  | 143  | 143  | 143½ | 144½ | 145  | 144½ | 143½ | 144  | 144½ | 144½ | 144½ | 144½ |
| <b>Oats</b>   |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Chicago       | 72½    | 52½  | 69   | 68¼  | 68½  | 67½  | 67½  | 68½  | 70¼  | 70½  | 70½  | 70½  | 71   | 71½  | 72   | 72   | 72   | 72   |
| Minneapolis   | 67½    | 54½  | 64½  | 63¾  | 64   | 63¾  | 62¾  | 63¾  | 65¼  | 65½  | 65½  | 65½  | 65½  | 65½  | 66½  | 67½  | 67½  | 67½  |
| Milwaukee     | ....   | 54½  | 69   | 68¼  | 68½  | 67½  | 67½  | 68½  | 70¼  | 70½  | 70½  | 70½  | 71   | 71½  | 72   | 72   | 72   | 72   |
| <b>Rye</b>    |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Chicago       | 114    | 78½  | 98½  | 96½  | 97½  | 95½  | 95½  | 96½  | 99¼  | 98½  | 98½  | 97½  | 97½  | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| Minneapolis   | 107½   | 77½  | 90½  | 89½  | 90½  | 89½  | 88½  | 89½  | 91½  | 91½  | 91½  | 91½  | 90½  | 90½  | 93½  | 93½  | 93½  | 93½  |
| Winnipeg      | 103½   | 70½  | 92½  | 92½  | 92½  | 91½  | 91½  | 92½  | 94   | 93½  | 93½  | 93½  | 93½  | 93½  | 93½  | 93½  | 93½  | 93½  |
| Duluth        | 97½    | 88½  | 90½  | 89½  | 90½  | 89½  | 88½  | 89½  | 91½  | 91½  | 91½  | 91½  | 90½  | 90½  | 93½  | 93½  | 93½  | 93½  |
| <b>Barley</b> |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Minneapolis   | 104½   | 88¼  | 100  | 97¼  | 97   | 96½  | 96½  | 97¼  | 102  | 102½ | 101½ | 101½ | 102  | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |

\*October delivery.

Morristown, N. J.—All of the five members of the price panel for the Morristown district resigned Aug. 20 stating that "The details of the whole O.P.A. setup are much too intricate for merchants with the normal amount of manpower to comprehend and put into effect, without undue disturbances to their business."

## New Dakota Feed Plant for All Around Output

Frank R. Yaggie, manager, and Robert Yaggie, owner, have an up-to-date feed mixing plant at Yankton, S. D., operated under the name Farmers' Elevator.

The plant enjoys good rail facilities from its location on the Chicago & Northwestern; and the populous Yankton County is a heavy consumer of poultry feeds.

The equipment includes a Prater Pulverizer for cracking corn, wheat and sorghum grains; a Jay-Bee Grinder driven by a PD 80 International Diesel Engine; a Western Corn Sheller with a capacity of over 1,000 bus. an hour, and a Haynes ton feed mixer.

With its well chosen equipment the plant does custom grinding, mixing and cracking, besides manufacturing a full line of poultry and hog feeds, scratch feeds being a specialty.

An unusual feature is a leg to elevate cobs into overhead storage, thereby facilitating the loading out of cobs quickly. Husks and silks from the corn sheller also are blown into an overhead storage bin where they can easily be loaded out.

This plant was built by the Hartung Construction Co., whose foreman of construction, C. S. Keck stayed on as maintenance man after the plant went into operation.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

|         | Wheat  | Corn   | Oats   | Rye    |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| June 12 | 35,277 | 16,538 | 14,919 | 40,939 |
| June 19 | 37,095 | 16,081 | 14,651 | 40,761 |
| June 26 | 37,479 | ....   | 15,574 | 39,357 |
| July 3  | 38,532 | ....   | 15,500 | 37,189 |
| July 10 | 42,676 | ....   | 15,222 | 36,338 |
| July 17 | 48,400 | ....   | 16,217 | 38,137 |
| July 24 | 50,217 | ....   | 17,361 | 38,919 |
| July 31 | 50,890 | ....   | 17,990 | 38,179 |
| Aug. 7  | 52,428 | ....   | 17,885 | 38,642 |
| Aug. 14 | 53,419 | ....   | 18,991 | 40,890 |
| Aug. 21 | 53,420 | ....   | 19,180 | 40,653 |

## Lethal Gas in Grain Bins

An analysis of the gas in grain bins in which men died has been obtained. It has been found that the gas consisted of 10-12.65% carbon dioxide instead of the normal mere trace of 0.03%. Also, instead of the normal 20% oxygen these tests reveal but 1.8-2.48%. Carbon monoxide is given from 0.0% to 0.02%. Thus a man entering a bin in which gas has been generated dies by drowning—as in water—for lack of oxygen to breathe.

Wet corn filling a concrete bin to within 20 ft. of the top gave off a gas analyzing 0.20-1.2% carbon dioxide and 18.60-19.80% oxygen—indicating the presence of some unknown poisonous gas, as the oxygen was sufficient to support life, whereas two men died therein.

Iraq estimates its wheat crop at 16,500,000 bus., against 14,700,000 harvested in 1942.



New Dakota Feed Plant of Robert and Frank Yaggie at Yankton. At Right Interior Showing Control Pulls and Bagging Spouts.



# Washington News

Market news service offices at eight different cities have been closed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as the result of a reduction in the appropriation.

Jas. F. Brownlee took office Aug. 16 as deputy administrator in charge of prices, for the O.P.A., succeeding Donald H. Wallace, in compliance with the Congressional mandate to have businessmen instead of lawyers in policy-making positions.

Feed Manufacturers, feeders and dry corn millers now are on an equal basis with wet processors previously having priority rating on shipments of corn from country elevators. Removal of restrictions Aug. 12 brought a flood of buying orders for corn to terminal market brokers.

The requirement that country shippers state the grades on the labels of dry edible beans has been eliminated by Amendment 7 to M.P.R. 270. They are now required to state the grade on the invoice; but if they wish to do so are permitted to state it on the label attached to the container.

Enactment of the Kilgore-Patman Bill S-702 HR 2100 for the establishment of an Office of Scientific and Technical mobilization would confuse the war effort and might develop in peace time into a bureaucracy that would impede scientific and technical progress, according to the Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

Denial of the report that the government has authorized the milling of 1,500,000,000 lbs. of soy flour and grits during the coming year is made by Donald S. Payne, of the F.D.A. The F.D.A. has merely assisted five firms to acquire the necessary metals and equipment to convert their existing facilities to the manufacture of soybean products.

The War Manpower Commission on Aug. 14 issued a new list of critical occupations covering skills urgently needed in the war effort. Workers possessing such skills must get into war industry or supporting civilian activities by Oct. 1 or lose further claim to Selective Service occupational deferment. Included in the list of critical occupations are miller and millwright.

Wm. McArthur on Aug. 11 wired the C.C.C. at Chicago: "Area A country elevators shall continue to ship by rail or water 80 per cent of corn bought under corn purchase program. Build total Commodity Credit Corporation stocks to 5,000,000 bus. including requisitioned corn and then release all offerings on condition such corn be given wide distribution for food and feed in deficit areas."

The government contemplates the purchase of the bulk of the 1943 crop of dry edible beans and the resale of 40 per cent to civilians at about 70c per 100 lbs. loss. This is necessary if the price support program is to be carried out as the O.P.A. ceiling is lower. Country shippers buying beans at the support price and selling to civilians at the ceiling would be reimbursed by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The scheme has been given publicity as a trial balloon and may be dropped if congressional and public opposition is too strong.

Officially guaranteed minimum prices to producers of 1942-43 crop wheat and flaxseed will be suspended in Argentina on Aug. 15, according to the Dept. of Agri's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Until that date the grain board will continue to make purchases of 55c bu. for wheat and 70c bu. for flaxseed. The dispatch stated minimum prices would be set for the new crop which will be harvested next November-December if market conditions at that time warrant such action. Cancellation of minimum prices announced on July 22, follows closely upon a decree of July 1 in which the government canceled that part of existing contracts between Argentine Grain Board and farmers

in which the latter agreed to reduce 1943-44 sowings of wheat and flaxseed by 10% as a condition for purchase of their 1942-43 crops by the board at the specified guaranteed minimum prices.

Soft wheat flour prices are made the same for Pacific Coast mills as for central and eastern markets in Amendment No. 7 to M.P.R. 296, effective Aug. 25, by the O.P.A., thus enabling western mills to compete with eastern mills in the purchase of wheat to be milled into flour for shipment east. For soft wheat flours milled in the 16 states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, the maximum prices are related directly to those at New York previously established for use by eastern mills.

Altho the country had 827,000,000 bus. of corn in store July 1 only 14,000,000 bus. of this was in terminal elevators or in government ownership.

Portland, Ore.—Five Portland bag companies have paid \$2,033 to the government for overcharges on servicing of used burlap bags for farmers, the district O.P.A. enforcement division advised.—F. K. H.

## Julian Scott Joins Transit Grain Co.

Transit Grain and Commission Co. announces that Mr. Julian Scott has just been added to its Fort Worth general office staff as manager of the Grain Department.

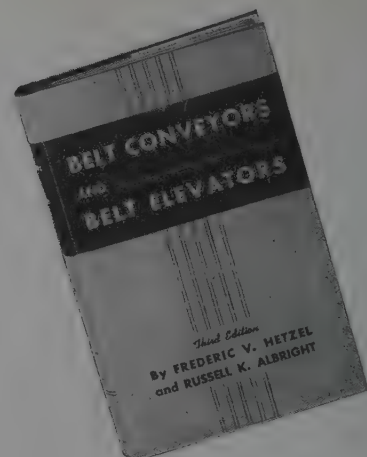
Mr. Scott has a background of over 30 years of continuous experience in the grain and commission business, in widely scattered sections of the country.

The rapid broadening of the Texas and Southwestern market, and proposed changes in freight rates, should, in the opinion of Mr. Potishman, President of Transit, result in Texas grains and seeds moving over the entire United States.

For this reason, Mr. Scott's broad practical experience in operating in both northern and southern terminal markets, and his thorough knowledge of the grain industry, will prove invaluable in Transit's endeavor to keep abreast of changing conditions in order to render a constantly better service to the trade.



Julian Scott, Fort Worth, Tex.



This third edition of "Belt Conveyors and Belt Elevators" by Frederic V. Hetzel and Russell K. Albright is thoroughly revised and in accord with current practices. No other book gives as much authoritative information on this subject.

Designers and builders of grain elevators as well as operators of terminal grain elevators, large flour and feed mills will find this book of inestimable value in the selection and maintenance of elevating and conveying equipment.

Completely indexed, many photographs and drawings; cloth bound; 439 pages; price \$6.00 plus postage.

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# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Hope, Ark.—Charles A. Dudley, 39, died at his home, Aug. 17. He was owner and manager of the Dudley Flour & Feed Co.—J. H. G.

## CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Delta Milling Corp. is being dissolved.

Arbuckle, Cal.—The grain elevator at the Joe Hornall warehouse is nearing completion.

San Marino, Cal.—Walter W. Sked, in the feed and fuel business in the Lincoln Heights district for more than 38 years, died recently.

Blythe, Cal.—M. M. Travis is building an alfalfa mill. The warehouse will be 100 x 40 ft., of concrete construction with concrete foundation.

Redding, Cal.—Ralph Grace has purchased the feed and fuel business of W. Fine & Son and will lease the retail outlet to James Kern and Grandle Wright. Mr. Fine will continue the wholesale feed and fuel business in another location.

## CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—Lt. Edward M. MacLachlan, 23, son of D. C. MacLachlan, president of Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., was killed in overseas action on July 15.

Montreal, Que.—Flying Officer Avery Dunning, RCAF, only son of Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, president of Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., is reported missing after an air operation overseas.

Calgary, Alta.—The Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., held a special meeting of its stockholders on Aug. 20 to approve the offer of Algoma Grain Securities Corp. to purchase the assets and undertaking of Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., for \$3,700,000.

Ottawa, Ont.—Sub-Lt. W. H. Howe, son of Hon. C. D. Howe, former grain elevator engineer, is the youngest officer aboard the third British-built tribal class destroyer, H.M.C.S. Huron, which has gone into service with the Canadian navy. Sub-Lt. Howe served with the British cruiser Dorsetshire when she was sunk in the Indian Ocean last year and spent 30 hours in the water clinging to wreckage before being picked up.

Winnipeg, Man.—Robert J. Howden, a pioneer member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died recently. He had been active in business for the past 45 years. He was born in Ontario and came here in 1882, starting in the grain business with Brady, Love & Tryon and subsequently with the Winnipeg Elvtr. Co. In later years he entered into a partnership with Benjamin Reade, but during the past decade or more he carried on business independently in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Vancouver, B. C.—All members of the council of the Vancouver Grain Exchange have been re-elected. Vernon Lester, local manager for Kerr Gifford & Co., Ltd., succeeds H. H. Smith as president. The council consists of the following in addition to Messrs. Smith and Lester: R. C. Milroy, of Milroy Grain Co., Ltd.; D. McLean, head of Pacific Elevator Co.; D. R. Davis, of Buckerfields, Ltd.; Phil Wolfe, manager for James Richardson & Son, Ltd., and John Whittle, manager of Midland Pacific Elevator Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.—The price list of the Canadian Wheat Board for the 1943-44 crop year will be made available as soon as possible. In the meantime producers desiring to deliver wheat to the board will be required to take storage tickets from elevator companies. The board states that no storage should be charged to the producer and if an advance is given no interest should be assessed to the producer. These charges will be adjusted.

## COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—John L. Dower, milling company executive who died June 26, left an estate of \$700,000. Mrs. May Mullen Dower, his widow, the sole heir.

Bristol, Colo.—An option has been given the Southeastern Colorado Co-op., affiliated with the Farmers Union Marketing Ass'n, Denver, to purchase the Bristol Elevator.

Holly, Colo.—The Romer Mercantile & Grain Co. has sold its elevator to the Southeastern Colorado Co-op., which is affiliated with the Farmers Union Marketing Ass'n in Denver.

Golden, Colo.—C. B. Batchelder, who has been eastern sales manager for Albers Milling Co., Portland, Ore., resigned to become executive vice-pres. of Superior Products Co., manufacturer of a chemical-mineral concentrate for live stock feeding.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—The Jacks Bean Co. elevator has been taken over by M. C. Rodney and is being operated by him as the Rodney Elvtr. Co. Jacks Bean Co. will do business only as the retail store. Mr. Rodney recently purchased the elevator from T. E. Duncan. He will do mixing, rolling, grinding and buy grain and coal.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. has announced it will redeem on or before Oct. 15, the outstanding \$6,500,000 of 5 per cent convertible debentures due June 1, 1968. The company will issue 70,000 shares of cumulative convertible preferred stock of n.p.v. to finance the redemption along with proceeds from the sale of 3 million dollars of 15-year 4 per cent sinking fund debentures, to be sold privately. The company owns and operates 20 flour mills and 178 elevators and warehouses.

## ILLINOIS

Peoria, Ill.—The Dawes Products Co. plant was badly damaged by high winds July 28.

Broadwell, Ill.—The W. W. Hill elevator was slightly damaged by lightning recently.

Quincy, Ill.—Considerable damage resulted from high winds July 30 at the Missouri Illinois Grain Co. elevator.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—Frank H. Moskop, 77, for 40 years elevator manager for a line of elevators for the Namson Commission Co., died recently. He had been confined to his home for the last five years with a heart ailment.

Gibson City, Ill.—Ralph Kail, formerly plant manager of the local plant of Central Soya Co., has been appointed general manager of the local and Marion, O. plants. Tom Allwein has been named as plant manager. Don Baughman is manager of the soybean purchasing department, his successor as manager of the order department being Robert Ogles. Gerry Schultz was transferred from the Decatur, Ind., plant to be local traffic manager.

Holcomb, Ill.—The Smith-Rapp Co. and the Robert P. Sheaff Elevator have consolidated their elevators into a new firm operating as the Smith-Sheaff Co. We have torn down the old coal sheds and are installing a new coal unloader and coal elevator. Will start building a new feed and cement building at once.—Robert P. Sheaff.

Hume, Ill.—The Decker & Graham Grain Co., will start construction soon of a modern elevator. Clearance of priorities is all that is delaying the work. T. E. Decker, stated. It is planned to have the elevator completed in time for the current bean crop. It will be 40 x 60 ft. and 29 ft. high, with a capacity of 125,000 bus. An automatic scale will be installed of 6,000 bus. per hour handling capacity. Fifteen bins will add to the speed of handling facilities. The sheller will be located in the elevator pit, the automatic scale in the top of the structure, distribution being by gravity to the various bins and loading spout. The structure will be built of wood.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Allan Moore, Chicago wheat buyer for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has been appointed head of the flour section of the O.P.A.

Peter H. Eschenburg, 79, a grain commission merchant for 40 years and a member of the Board of Trade until his retirement, died Aug. 10. Many years ago Mr. Eschenburg was a partner with James R. Dalton in the then well known grain receiving firm of Eschenburg & Dalton.

William C. Pratt has resigned as manager of the Northwest Division of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., to become vice-pres. in charge of sales for Dawe's Products Co., manufacturer of vitamin concentrates and other feeds. He will take over his new duties here Oct. 1.

The directors of the Board of Trade on Aug. 17 adopted a resolution rescinding the resolution adopted Mar. 31, 1942 affecting car lot deliveries on futures contracts, putting in full force and effect again Rule 282 providing for the regular delivery of contract grades of grain in cars on track during the last three business days of the month in satisfaction of contracts for future delivery made on the Exchange.

The following proposed Rule was ordered posted for a ballot vote of the Board of Trade on Sept. 1: "Amend Rule 232-A by striking out in the second line thereof the words 'member or' and by striking out in the fourth and fifth lines thereof the words 'for the account of Commodity Credit Corporation and/or its designated agents' and by striking out in the fifth and sixth lines thereof the words 'during the existence of the War Production Board's Directive No. 7' so that the Rule as amended will read as follows: 232-C. The rates of commission chargeable to non-members for receiving and selling or for buying and shipping soybeans shall be 1c per bushel.

## INDIANA

Poseyville, Ind.—Poseyville Grain & Feed Co., Inc., has been dissolved.—P. J. P.

North Manchester, Ind.—A large truck recently hooked on to the cable of the truck hoist in the Clay Syler elevator, and considerable damage to the hoist resulted when it fell.—A. E. L.



Plainfield, Ind.—The Plainfield Grain Co. elevator and stock were damaged by fire recently.

Laketon, Ind.—The Laketon Elevator Co. will install several motors in the elevator replacing gasoline power.—A. E. L.

La Grange, Ind.—The Home Grain Co., will replace its present 30 h.p. hammer mill with a 50 h.p. mill and will install a new 1½-ton feed mixer.—A. E. L.

LaCrosse, Ind.—John A. Watson and Earl T. Albee of Paxton, Ill., who recently purchased the V. E. Patty elevator, took possession of the business Sept. 1.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Subscription fakers are again trying to swindle Indiana grain & feed dealers. Look out.—Fred'k Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Decatur, Ind.—Dr. E. B. Oberg, research director of the Central Soya Co., for the last four years, resigned, recently, to accept a similar position with the Carnation Milk Co. at Milwaukee, Wis.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Cobb Milling, Inc., has been incorporated; 1,000 shares, n. p. v.; to manufacture products from corn and corn cobs. Incorporators are: Orillie T. Stout, Oris H. Wright, Louise Stout Perry and Marjorie M. Wright.—P. J. P.

North Hayden (Lowell p.o.), Ind.—The Gleaners & Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., has completed the construction of a cylindrical concrete grain storage bin with capacity of 18,500 bus. Work was done by J. E. Reeser & Son.—Gleaners & Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Evansville, Ind.—Quincey F. Katterjohn, 73, former resident of Boonville, Ind., died on Aug. 20 at his home. For many years Mr. Katterjohn operated the Elkhorn Mills in Boonville and later managed grain mills in New Harmony, Ind., Indianapolis and Fredericksburg, Va.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The hominy mill of the Mt. Vernon Milling Co. was idle for several days recently when lightning entered the power plant and wrecked the main motor. Difficulty in obtaining parts for repair of the 200 h.p., 4,000-volt synchronous motor delayed resumption of operations, Nelson E. Kelley, manager, stated.

## IOWA

Emerson, Ia.—E. B. Westenburg has purchased a new feed grinder.

Charles City, Ia.—H. H. Haines is opening a feed and supply store here and will retail Ralston-Purina Feeds.

Des Moines, Ia.—E. C. Schroeder of Sheffield, Ia., has been promoted to the post of supervisor of agents for the Lifeguard Feed Co.

Ionia, Ia.—Ed Artes has closed the Artes Feed Mill and sold the building and diesel engine to Simon Hoffman.

Bedford, Ia.—Cal Lee is new manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Elvtr. Co., replacing Fred Dean who resigned.

Davenport, Ia.—Fire that originated from a spark burned thru the fifth floor and roof of the grain house at the Zoller Brewing Co. plant recently.

Albert City, Ia.—An additional feed house is being built at the Farmers Elevator, to be 20 x 32 ft. in size and located just south of the present feed house.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—Clell Vandeventer, who has been manager of the Tama-Benton Grain Co. at Dysart, has accepted a position with the Frazer-Smith Grain Co. here, effective Sept. 1.

Des Moines, Ia.—After Aug. 21, general office of E. A. Milligan & Son and Grain Brokerage Co., formerly at Jefferson, will be here, quarters having been taken in the Equitable Bldg.

Decorah, Ia.—Burglars stole \$388 from the safe at the Follette mill recently. The knob of the combination was only partly turned, making it easy to open the safe. Some checks and loose change were dropped on the floor.—A. G. T.

Ida Grove, Ia.—C. L. Lee & Sons have sold their rendering plant but will continue their feed business in the seven counties thruout this territory. Besides the local business branch offices are at Mapleton, Odebolt and Storm Lake.

Grinnell, Ia.—The Talbott & Olds elevator and feed mill is being improved and repaired. The old drive will be replaced with a modern one, about three feet lower. The new building when completed will stand 35 ft. higher than the present one.

Rutland, Ia.—Walter Schluter and Oscar Holden have purchased the Tom Ferris Elevator from Fay Ferris. They also own the Rutland Farmers Elevator and will operate both elevators. The elevator has been operated by the Ferris family for the past 40 years.

Klemme, Ia.—Henry F. Jost, who recently resigned as manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator after 17 years' service, had been in the grain business for 37 years, starting at Lidderdale, Ia., in 1906. He and Mrs. Jost expect to continue to make their home here.

West Liberty, Ia.—The Schafer Grain Co. elevator, operated by Mark Schafer since the death of his father, George Schafer, has been sold to the Lone Tree Farmers Exchange, with Frank Hoskins as manager. The new owner also operates elevators at Lone Tree and Nichols. Possession will be given Sept. 15. The Schafers have been operating the elevator for the past 26 years.

Muscatine, Ia.—R. P. Schmidt will remove to local quarters his edible soybean business conducted successfully at Tappenhannock, Va. He will install the machinery and equipment at the new site following completion of handling this year's crop.

Massena, Ia.—James Edgar, manager, and Ralph Porter, truck driver, resigned from their positions with the Massena Grain & Elvtr. Co. Max Baker and Warren Shields were named as their successors. Mr. Baker will dispose of his farm interests to manage the elevator.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Six hundred Penick & Ford employees Aug. 16 ended a walk-out which began Aug. 13 in protest over the discharge of a plant guard who sought to return to his old job of laborer. In a settlement agreed upon Fox was reinstated in his old job with back pay and all seniority rights.

Manly, Ia.—Glen Togeler of Badger, Ia., has been named manager of the new North Iowa Co-operative Soy Bean Processing Plant. He has been manager of the elevator at Badger and also has been sec'y of the Eagle Grove Soy Bean plant. Plans are being rushed forward to get the plant in operation for this year's crop.

Sioux City, Ia.—The last of a series of meetings for feed dealers held thruout the state took place at the Mayfair Hotel Aug. 13, attended by feed dealers of western Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska. Sponsored by the Feed Control Council of Iowa, subjects of interest to jobbers, wholesalers and retailers, and feed mixers were discussed. The meeting was in charge of C. F. Swanson and Bert Stolpe of Des Moines, members of the feed council of Iowa and Walter Berger, Des Moines, member of the national feed council representing the western district.

Clinton, Ia.—The new two-story brick and concrete warehouse addition to the Pillsbury Feed Mills is completed and now in use. The addition, 165 x 80 ft., fronts on both the C. & N. W. and C. B. & Q. railroads, providing spots for 14 or more cars as well as facilities for loading 50 to 60 more trucks per day. It also provides additional storage for 6,000 tons of raw materials and 1,200 tons of finished stock. The warehouse and loading docks are connected to the mixing and bagging sections of the main plant by an overhead belt conveyor system. An additional heavy-duty percentage-feeder line has recently been placed in service, bins have been rehooped, another weighing and bagging line has been added, and other machinery relocated to reduce labor and speed up handling, Robert P. O'Brien, head of the commercial feed division, stated.

## KANSAS

Oakley, Kan.—The Morganstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by hail recently.

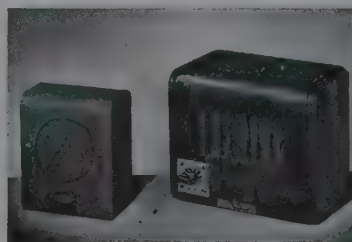
Salina, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., sustained an electrical damage loss on Aug. 10.

Emporia, Kan.—The Elk Valley Alfalfa Milling Co. of Independence, Kan., will establish an alfalfa dehydration plant here, to cost approximately \$60,000.—P. J. P.

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Hope, Kan.—Charles A. Dudley, 39, owner and manager of the Dudley Flour & Feed Co., died at his home here Aug. 16.—P. J. P.

Clay Center, Kan.—Clifford Hoffman recently sustained a fractured hip when fifteen 100-lb. sacks of flour fell on him at the Mid-Kansas Milling Co. plant.

Holyrood, Kan.—Alfred L. Greenwood, manager of the McCracken Farmers Co-Operative Elevator for the past seven years, is new manager of the Holyrood Co-operative Grain & Supply Co., succeeding Everett Bredfeldt who has been inducted into the U. S. Navy.

Hiawatha, Kan.—Construction of the soybean processing plant is progressing rapidly on the property purchased recently by the J. J. Thomson & Son Const. Co. of Oklahoma City, at Tenth and Main Sts. It is planned to have the plant in operation to handle the crop.—P. J. P.

Fort Scott, Kan.—The Goodlander Mills was damaged by fire July 26, the blaze starting in the top of the elevator from a hot bearing which ignited the belt. An employee's presence of mind in emptying a barrel of water in the top of the leg saved the plant from heavy loss. The water quenched the blaze and the fire was about out when the fire department arrived. Loss was estimated at \$15, covered by insurance.

Pleasanton, Kan.—The Food Products Corp. of Kansas City has purchased the Blaker Milling & Elvtr. Co. and will operate the mill as a separate unit, under the name of the Ray Milling Co. Milling equipment now in the mill will be augmented by additional specialized equipment which will increase the capacity of the mill and also provide means for producing the Food Products Corp.'s specialized products. It is expected the mill will be in full operation by Oct. 1. Ben Selby, of Chicago is manager.

## KENTUCKY

Henderson, Ky.—Charles H. Smith, of Henderson County, was re-elected president of the Ohio Valley Soy Bean Co-operative. Other officers who carry over are: Oscar D. Keck, Mt. Vernon, vice-pres., and G. W. Allen of Henderson, sec'y-treas.-manager. An additional press for the co-operative mill is scheduled to arrive in September and a production boost of one-half is expected by the start of the new season.—W. B. C.

## LOUISIANA

Plaquemine, La.—John E. Jumonville on Aug. 7 posted \$2,000 bond before United States Commissioner J. St. Clair Favrot, Jr., in Baton Rouge, after he had been charged with removing, concealing and converting to his own use 519 bbls. of rice pledged to the South Louisiana Production Credit Ass'n, a government agency. It was charged by Ass't U. S. Attorney Edward J. Boyle that Joseph A. Maher and L. M. Joffrion, in planting partnership, had leased part of a plantation from Jumonville on which to plant rice. To finance their operations they had borrowed from the association and Jumonville had agreed that his rent was to be 20 per cent of the crop, after enough had been set aside to repay the loan; that Jumonville concealed the rice on Nov. 13, 1942, while a balance of \$1,500 was still due the association.—P. J. P.

## MARYLAND

Westminster, Md.—A man who was later apprehended and is being prosecuted, set fire to the mill of Englar & Sponseller about 7:00 p.m. on Aug. 1. Damage caused was small.

## MICHIGAN

Jackson, Mich.—Achard L. Ward has purchased the interests held by his father, the late Russell E. Ward, in the wholesale grain, feed and seed firm of McLaughlin, Ward & Co., and in the Shepherd Grain & Bean Co., Shepherd, Mich.

Westphalia, Mich.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Elevator has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

## MINNESOTA

Madison, Minn.—Cargill, Inc., has opened a feed store here.

Halstead, Minn.—Arnold More is new manager of the Peavey Elevators elevator.

Priam, Minn.—The roof of the Priam Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Seaforth, Minn.—The roof of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Wanda, Minn.—The Wanda Independent Elevator was damaged badly by high winds Aug. 1.

Raymond, Minn.—The chimney and roof of the Max Hintz elevator were damaged by recent high winds.

Mapleton, Minn.—The Hunting Elvtr. Co., has purchased a hammer mill which will be operated by Lynn Andrew.

Granada, Minn.—The roof and siding were damaged by high winds recently at the Granada Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Alexander, Minn.—Chris Schulte has turned over his interests in the Schulte Elevator to the Quaker Oats Co. of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

St. Peter, Minn.—Wilton Mans has purchased the interests of his partner, Albert Erickson, in the St. Peter Feed Mill, and will continue to conduct the business.

Okabena, Minn.—The directors of the Farmers Elevator voted recently to purchase the Olson & Johnson Elevator. Mr. Bartels will remain with the firm until Sept. 1.

Springfield, Minn.—C. F. King, formerly of Wabasha, has been employed to succeed Wenzel M. Sellner, who was killed by a passenger train July 10, at the Springfield Milling Co. mill.

Jackson, Minn.—George Lenaburg, formerly of Fergus Falls, who recently purchased the Matyas Grain Elevator here, has bot the J. M. Peters home and will take possession Sept. 1.

Downer, Minn.—Verne Olson of Audubon is new manager of the Peavey Elevators elevator succeeding Mr. Somers who resigned because of ill health and is moving to Grafton, N. D., where he will be employed by the elevator company.

Chatfield, Minn.—The Nichols Elevator was sold to the Shapiro Realty Co. of Rochester. A soybean and linseed meal plant will be erected on Third St. along the railroad right-of-way, building to start this month.

Wegdahl, Minn.—Burglars entered the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator for the fourth time in 12 years, recently, taking between \$18 and \$20 from the money drawer and damaging the windows and doors.—A. G. T.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—Otto A. Zimmer, for many years manager of the Detroit Grain Co., who retired in 1940, died Aug. 9 at St. Mary's Hospital. He was born at Wykoff, Minn., where he entered the grain trade, employed at the elevator there.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Soyawheat Co. of Red Wing is installing a new plant here in the former Sims cereal plant. A new product, half soybean and a part of the wheat grain, will be manufactured. Arnold A. Kaehler is head of the new company.

Wabasso, Minn.—The new office of the Goblirsch Elevator has been completed and is now in use. The structure, 15x17 ft., of frame construction, was built as an addition to the old office which now is being used as a store room and grain testing department. New elevator cups have been installed in the elevator.

Olivia, Minn.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. opened its rebuilt 31,000-bu. elevator for business on Aug. 16. The old elevator building was taken down several weeks ago and workmen rushed the new structure to completion. All new modern equipment has been installed, including a 25-ton scale. The storage capacity is about 4,000 bus. more than the old elevator.

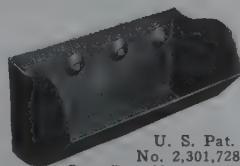
Gluck, Minn.—The 500,000-bu. storage annex and headhouse of Cargill, Inc., is nearly completed. The headhouse is equipped with modern grain testing and grading equipment and a 30-ton truck scale has been installed in the driveway. The storage annex is a balloon-type building 300 ft. long and 100 ft. wide. The grain is loaded in by screw conveyors and out by belt conveyor thru a tunnel in the floor. Grain can be moved either in or out at the rate of about 4,000 bus. per hour. A 175-h.p. diesel engine will generate electricity for operating power while a smaller caterpillar unit stand-by has been installed to guarantee power available at all times. A large cistern and well provide water for the cooling system for the engines. Leonard E. Spanton is manager of the plant.

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Maynard, Minn.—Fire starting in an attrition mill motor on July 28 damaged the surrounding combustible material in the Farmers Elvtr. Co. No. 1 elevator. It was very soon brought under control.

Winona, Minn.—The Winmar Fiber Co. will discontinue operation of its flax straw processing plants here and at Willmar, Minn., Sept. 1, George D. Burns, manager of the plants, announced. The company will retain both plants with a view to future use, he added.

Sebeka, Minn.—The large, modern feed mill and machinery parts store of Ernest Westra, located at Nimrod, was destroyed by fire Aug. 6, together with contents. The loss was estimated at \$10,000 with small amount of insurance. Mr. Westra has installed an old feed grinder in nearby quarters and has resumed custom grinding.

Belview, Minn.—A new 30-ton scale has been installed at the Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n elevator. The driveway has been enlarged to handle any size truck and a large store room has been added, to be used for feeds. Recently a new feed mill was installed and the recently completed addition to the plant has been given a coat of paint.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

John Gibbs is now superintendent of the Union Elevator operated by the Brooks Elvtr. Corp. He succeeds the late Jack Coughlin.

Work is progressing on the construction of the reinforced concrete elevator storage bins for Priority Mills, R. A. Stanchfield, manager. McKenzie-Hague-Simmons have the contract.

Wirt E. Knapp, St. Louis manager for Lamson Bros. & Co. for the past 10 years, now is associated with Anheuser-Busch, Inc., grain department, taking over his new duties Aug. 15.

The Champion Animal Food Co. has purchased a factory building and block of ground at Broadway and Taft St., N. E. It will retain its present quarters, and will remodel the building it has bought for its use.

William P. MacDonald has been appointed manager of the agricultural department of Peavey Elevators, succeeding the late H. R. Summer. Mr. MacDonald formerly was administrative officer for the North Dakota A.A.A. com'ite.—P. J. P.

Philip W. Pillsbury, president of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has been elected vice-president of the Northwestern division of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He also has been appointed a member of the executive com'ite and the agricultural department com'ite.

The grain samplers and weighers of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission are demanding a 40-hour, instead of a 48-hour week, and an increase of \$25 per month in wages. A compromise offer of a 44-hour week and a \$15 increase has been rejected by the union.

Arthur Franzen, 49, a car cooper engaged beneath a box car filled with grain, plugging a leak, suffered loss of one leg and serious injury to the other Aug. 10, when trapped beneath the car, set in motion when bumped by another. The box car, on the Milwaukee tracks at Fortieth St. and Hiawatha Ave., started rolling when another car, just released after loading at a nearby mill, rolled down a slight grade and struck the string of cars under which Franzen was working. The car had to be jacked off the tracks to extricate him.—P. J. P.

#### MISSOURI

Armstrong, Mo.—Lightning did some damage to the roof and sides of the Frank L. Summers elevator on July 29.

Farmington, Mo.—Lightning slightly damaged the Giessing Mfg. Co. stack on Aug. 6. On July 30, fire apparently originating in a small motor, and quickly extinguished, slightly damaged the mill.

Jackson Mo.—The Cape County Milling Co. sustained a small loss from fire in one of its storage tanks recently.

Mexico, Mo.—The Black Produce Co. has been named official dealers for Staley Feeds by the Staley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Jonesburg, Mo.—McClure & Wyatt will discontinue their feed store, Sept. 1, and take the management of the Farmers Elevator.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. R. Moore, manager, package goods department, Valier & Spies Milling Co., is slowly recovering at the Missouri Baptist Hospital from injuries sustained last June when he fell off the elevator in the mill.

Slater, Mo.—C. E. Baker, Jr., has been employed by the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co. as superintendent and production manager, Harry B. Bolte, sec'y of the firm, announced. Mr. Baker will begin his work Sept. 1. He formerly was employed by the Rodney Milling Co. at Kansas City, and later for Schultz, Baujan & Co. at Beardstown, Ill.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Earl Branson, who recently rejoined the Larabee Flour Mills Co., is now stationed here at the head office. He formerly was with the Quaker Oats Co.

May-Way Mills, Inc., feed manufacturer, has established its offices and research offices in the New York Life Bldg. to permit expansion of production at the mill.

A short circuit in the head house 200 ft. high atop the Staley Milling Co. plant No. 2 in North Kansas City, recently caused a small blaze which was quickly extinguished by firemen.

Stockholders and directors of the Flour Mills of America, Inc., in meetings held here Aug. 4 re-elected all officers of the company and its subsidiaries. T. A. O'Sullivan is vice-president and manager of the grain department.

F. L. Swenson, until recently manager of the Jerseyville, Ill., feed mill and elevator of the Stanard-Tilton division of Russell-Miller Milling Co., has joined the M. F. A. Grain & Feed Co., as representative in Missouri.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Kansas Soybean Mills, headed by Ted W. Lord of Emporia, Kan., recently purchased the flour mill property from O. L. Nikles, as part of a substantial expansion program of its soybean processing capacity.

#### MONTANA

Comertown, Mont.—The Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. elevators No. 1 and No. 2 were damaged by hail recently.

Great Falls, Mont.—Fire destroyed approximately 180,000 bus. of wheat and a wheat storage plant of the Montana Flour Mills Co. on Aug. 17. The loss was estimated at \$250,000 by plant officials.

Wibaux, Mont.—Reese Owens, formerly of Marmarth, N. D., is new manager of the Occident Elevator.

Glasgow, Mont.—The International Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is being overhauled and repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Choteau, Mont.—I. G. Ferguson, formerly of Suffolk, is new manager of the Rocky Mountain Elevator, succeeding Thos. Lorenzen who resigned.

Richey, Mont.—Ernest Hams recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator and has moved to Harvey, N. D. Melvin Ludwig has succeeded him at the local elevator. He formerly was manager of the International Elevator at Lindsay.

Sidney, Mont.—Pat DeVoir, formerly manager of the Occident Elevator at Hardin, is new manager of the Northland Seed Co., recently bot by the Occident Elevator division of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. The new owners plan to build eventually a modern feed plant on the site of the present Northland Seed Co. plant and the Occident Elevator building on the siding east across the N. P. tracks will be moved to the site for additional storage space.

#### NEBRASKA

Clinton, Neb.—Bill Chappell is helping at the W. T. Barstow Grain Co. elevator.

Hastings, Neb.—Fire did slight damage in the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. plant recently.

Phillips, Neb.—Lightning caused some damage to the York Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. elevator recently.

Comstock, Neb.—The old flour mill purchased by the city thru a recent tax sale is being razed.

Gresham, Neb.—R. L. Thompson is on crutches, having injured his foot while installing a new hoist at his elevator.

Adams, Neb.—Victor Hecht of Dubois, Neb., is new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding Don Foster, who resigned, effective Aug. 15.

Du Bois, Neb.—Victor Hecht has resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator and has gone to Adams to manage an elevator there.

Fremont, Neb.—William T. Fried, 63, in the grain, lumber and coal business until failing health caused his retirement, died of a heart attack Aug. 13.—P. J. P.

Ellis, Neb.—H. E. Foster reported Aug. 13, that he had shipped out more than 60,000 bus. of wheat and oats from his elevator in the preceding 30 days.—P. J. P.

Omaha, Neb.—Lawrence Shannon of Hixon-Shannon Co., Minneapolis, has applied for membership in the Omaha Grain Exchange, to succeed A. S. Walters of the Rocky Mountain Grain Co., Denver.

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Chadron, Neb.—R. E. Cuckler, formerly of Hot Springs, S. D., is new manager of the Tri-State Milling Co. Mr. Cuckler was manager of the Midwest Milling Co. for 22 years.

Keene, Neb.—Thieves broke into the Farmers Elevator recently, and in attempting to force the lock on the safe succeeded only in breaking the combination so badly an expert had to be summoned to open the safe for the elevator employees.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—Storage bins owned by C. C. C. soon will be erected here and at Minatare, Mitchell and Morrill, and have been erected at Gering, to store an estimated 600,000 bus. of beans, in a move to relieve a shortage of commercial storage facilities.

Osmond, Neb.—The Osmond Seed, Feed & Grain Co. elevator, better known as the Boyd Edwards elevator, located on highway 20 at the west edge of town, is completed and is being painted. The elevator has been in process of construction for many months.

Ord, Neb.—The Saunders Mills, Inc., of Toledo, O., will establish an alfalfa mill here it was definitely stated by George Walker, Saunders representative, who stated milling equipment would be shipped here at once. A similar mill has been established at Tekamah.

DeWitt, Neb.—George Brent is carrying his arm in a sling as the result of being crushed between a truck and the wall of the Black Bros. elevator where he works. He was trying to unhook a cable on the hoist when the vehicle crowded him to the wall injuring several ligaments in his arm.

Belgrade, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator, owned by John Thomas and filled to capacity with grain, burned Aug. 9. One carload of grain on track that had just been loaded and was moved by firemen was all that was saved. The coal bins in the rear of the elevator were destroyed, burning 54 tons of coal. The elevator had been operating day and night.

Loretto, Neb.—George L. Bruner sold his grain elevator at auction recently, a group of men in this community buying it. Mr. Bruner, who came to Nebraska 40 years ago and has been engaged in the grain business continuously since that time, 36 years here, is entering a new line of work, supervisor of ten counties for the sale of hybrid corn, representing several growers of hybrid seed corn in Iowa.

Schuyler, Neb.—Adolph Lodl, 64, who was seriously injured recently at the Golden West Grain Co. elevator when his clothing became entangled in a shaft while he was oiling a bearing, was reported to have an even chance for recovery. He was rushed to St. Mary's Hospital in Columbus immediately after the accident and later removed to St. Joseph's Hospital in Omaha where he underwent an operation. There were no eye witnesses to the accident, the injured man's cries attracting the attention of other employees who shut off the power. His clothing had been stripped from his body and severe abdominal injuries were inflicted.

Hemingford, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator was damaged by a fire communicated to the building by a blazing gasoline truck as the latter was being driven away from the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n bulk station recently. The truck caught fire as a tank containing 4,100 gals. of gasoline was being unloaded. The driver jumped to the driver's seat and pulled the transport away from the bulk plant but was unable to close the valve and a stream of flaming gas followed him. Wind whipped the flames into the cab forcing him to jump when he had driven only about 100 yards. An auxiliary tank of 30 gals. of gasoline exploded, and flaming fuel was thrown over firemen, burning one fatally and severely burning five others. Big electric transformers at the elevator were put out of commission and the elevator was forced to shut down in the face of the heaviest wheat run of the season. The elevator fire was brought under control without extensive damage to the building and the elevator soon was in operation again.

Hay Springs, Neb.—A smoldering fire in the cupola of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. was discovered by employees loading a freight car with grain about midnight Aug. 4. The elevator cup belt had become stuck and friction from the revolving pulley caused hot particles of pulverized rubber to drop into a thick coating of dust on the floor, igniting it. The smoldering was discovered by attendants before flames started, and the company's fire fighting chemical equipment was employed to extinguish the fire until its chemical supply was exhausted when the fire department was called and finished the job. George Bacus, manager, stated no serious damage resulted to equipment. An end-gate rod from a truck delivering grain had been dropped into the pit, stopping the cup belt when it tangled with it.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—George L. Clark, for 10 years representative of F. W. Stock & Sons, Inc., has been made manager of the company's local office, succeeding Frederic W. Stock, who has sold his interest in the mill.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Lightning was the cause of a small damage in the Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. plant on July 27.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Hensel, N. D.—The Hensel Farmers Union Elevator was damaged by fire Aug. 8.

Willow City, N. D.—The Victoria Elevator will be enlarged by construction of an annex.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Kelly Grain Elevator is open for business under new management.

Hettinger, N. D.—A new scale and truck dump have been installed at the Duncanson elevator.

Salem, N. D.—The New Salem Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. reported hail damaged its elevator July 27.

Palermo, N. D.—J. G. Tweten recently sold his elevator interests to the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n.

Wattford City, N. D.—T. C. Evenson has succeeded O. L. Stenslie as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Crystal Springs, N. D.—The driveway of the Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. elevator was demolished by high winds in July.

Killdeer, N. D.—Lew Marsh, formerly of Dickinson, is operating the Killdeer Grain Co. elevator which he recently purchased.

Munich, N. D.—The H. E. Rupp Elevator recently was enrolled as a member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Cavalier, N. D.—J. C. Hurley has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., and has been succeeded by T. M. Thorsteinson.

Kulm, N. D.—Clarence Guthmueller, formerly of Temvik, has succeeded D. R. Haag as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Portal, N. D.—George Backes formerly of Kenmare, has purchased the Independent Elevator from D. K. Hawbaker, taking possession Aug. 1.

Great Bend, N. D.—Oscar Gilbertson of Roslyn, S. D. is new manager of the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Phillip Nohr who resigned.

Karlsruhe, N. D.—S. A. Pritz is now sole owner of the Karlsruhe Elevator. His former partner, J. S. Pluth, however, is remaining to help during this crop season.

Sawyer, N. D.—J. A. Pitkin, for many years manager of the Sawyer Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator, recently resigned his position because of ill health. His son, Robley E. Pitkin, has succeeded him.

Tyler, N. D.—A. F. Rosenkrantz, for the past 13 years manager of the E. B. Nelson Elevator, has purchased the elevator from Mr. Nelson and will operate it as the Farmers Elevator Service.

Bisbee, N. D.—Ole Lyster, Norbert Bucher and Gene Martin have purchased the Bisbee Grain Co. elevator from Louis Gjere. Mr. Martin will operate the elevator. He has been grain buyer at the Peavey Elevator in Cando.

Kulm, N. D.—The Kulm Milling Co., received a government contract for the flaking of 5,000 bus. of wheat, purchased from farmers of this area. The meal, after being processed, will be used for feed, and will be shipped to New Jersey.

Flaxton, N. D.—Fred Johnson has succeeded C. K. Strand as manager of the Victoria Elevator and Velco bulk oil station. He has been with the company for the last three years, in charge of the bulk oil station. Mr. Strand is retiring from business.

Harvey, N. D.—The G. N. Nelson & Co., Inc., has under construction a double leg and improved distributor, thereby making it possible to handle an increased amount of grain per minute and to clean and load out grain at the same time.—G. N. Nelson.

Christine, N. D.—Peavey Elevators has purchased the Farmers Union Elevator, which went out of business on July 31, and will use it for storage. Ed Foss will assist A. C. Ulvem, who has been manager of the Peavey Elevators elevator for several years.

Wimbledon, N. D.—The Wimbledon Farmers Elvtr. Co. has taken over the Osborne-McMillan property, elevator and coal sheds. It will use the storage sheds and elevator in conjunction with its own business, Mgr. L. B. Shepard being in charge of both places.

Starkweather, N. D.—A. W. Dahl of Scobey, Mont., is new manager of the former St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator, now owned by the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. He succeeds W. A. Lawson, who resigned to become manager of the Clyde Grain Co. in which he is a co-owner.

Tolna, N. D.—We have been waiting for a repair crew to install head drives and do some other repairing. A job of residing and painting the complete plant is waiting for someone to take. Help is rather scarce and a large crop coming on.—Tolna Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

Whitman, N. D.—The local Peavey Elevators elevator has been sold to the Whitman Co-operative Co. A. W. Harazim, who has been employed as a grain buyer in the Peavey elevator for the past three years, is taking a short vacation at his home in Lankin before assuming his position with the company as a relief agent and assistant superintendent.

Selfridge, N. D.—W. E. Kurle, McLaughlin, who recently purchased the elevator leased and operated by the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., took possession of the elevator Aug. 1. He is making many improvements and installing a new scale. J. J. Adam, who has been manager for the Farmers Union, has moved to Millerton, N. D. where he will be manager of two elevators and a lumber yard.

# KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

## CONSIGNMENTS

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Wahpeton, N. D.—Christ Jensen is new manager of the Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. elevator, succeeding Nelius Huseth who resigned to accept a similar position at Fairview, Mont.

Granville, N. D.—Vernon Molden, formerly manager of the O. & M. Elevator at Velva, recently purchased the Pioneer Grain Co. elevator from his father-in-law, J. A. Hage, which he is operating. He is installing a new scale and getting the elevator ready for the new crop.

Glenburn, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., took over the ownership of the two St. Anthony & Dakota elevators purchased last spring by Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, on July 29. It sold the old Woodworth elevator it had operated as a storage house to R. D. Johnson, owner of the R. D. Johnson Independent Elevator, whose elevator the former John Carroll elevator recently purchased, it adjoins. Mr. Johnson is making temporary repairs to the Woodworth house to put it in shape for storage of the present crop. The St. Anthony elevators were operated until recently by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n with H. M. Christen in charge.

## OHIO

Forest, O.—J. C. Hochstetler Sons, who operate grain elevators at Findlay, Wharton and Mt. Blanchard, have acquired the Forest Supply Co. plant.—P. J. P.

Toledo, O.—Lee Wagner, who recently became traffic manager with the National Mill, has been elected to membership in the Toledo Board of Trade.

Niles, O.—The Niles Lumber Co. has purchased the Trumbull Feed Co. store, taking possession Aug. 16. The office and stock of the feed concern was moved to the office of the lumber company next door. New lines of feeds, seeds and fertilizers will be added.

Cincinnati, O.—Regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 on the A. preferred stock and 50c on the B. preferred, in addition to 50c on the common stock, were declared Aug. 14 by Carthage Mills, Inc. They will be paid Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.—P. J. P.

Lucasville, O.—The new grain elevator of the Scioto County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n was destroyed by fire that started in the cob reel in the top of the structure the morning of Aug. 11. Volunteer firemen aided by firemen from Portsmouth and Piketon prevented the flames from spreading and saved the storage warehouse, office and engine room of the plant. It was the second fire for the co-operative in three years, a former grain elevator on the same site having burned the night of March 20, 1940. The new mill was as near fire proof in construction as it is possible to build, C. E. Wamsley, manager, stated. Fire doors were of great assistance in preventing the flames from spreading from the elevator to the warehouse in front and the engine room in the rear. Scores of volunteers carried many hundred pounds of feed from the warehouse while firemen kept a heavy stream of water playing on the fire door, as flames burned thru the metal and threatened the structure. Plus the building damage the loss includes about 30,000 bus. of grain. Total loss is estimated at \$100,000, covered by insurance. The fire was discovered by children playing near by who noticed burning cobs emerging from the chute and sounded the alarm. Grain and feed business will be carried on as usual at the company's local store. Mr. Wamsley stated every effort will be made to get a feed mixer to continue the manufacture of poultry and dairy feeds.

Versailles, O.—The Citizens Elvtr. Co. has completed a new scale house addition to its plant. The scale has a 15 ton capacity. New drags and cleaners have been installed at the plant. Recently a small fire was discovered at the plant and extinguished with no loss resulting.

Hicksville, O.—Fire believed to have started from an overheated motor in the top of the City Mills elevator recently caused considerable damage to the upper portion of the elevator, and its contents. Doyle Stemen operates the mill under lease from Henry Mettert, owner and former manager. Most of the damage to contents was from water.

Leavittsburg, O.—The Klingensmith Feed Mill, rebuilt after fire destroyed the plant on the site June 23, and scheduled to hold its formal opening Aug. 14, was blown down and hurled across the street by a tornado that tore thru this section of the country, the night of Aug. 13. Describing the occurrence a man into whose front yard the building was blown said "I couldn't imagine what was happening and couldn't believe my eyes when I saw the Klingensmith mill coming at our house."

## OKLAHOMA

Shawnee, Okla.—The Shawnee Mfg. Co. plant was damaged by hail recently.

Cushing, Okla.—The Hancock Feed Co., elevator and its contents burned Aug. 12.

Enid, Okla.—The W. B. Johnston Grain Co., has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$300,000.—P. J. P.

Blackwell, Okla.—The Deer Creek Elvtr. Co. has had its charter extended 20 years from Aug. 16, 1943.—P. J. P.

Tulsa, Okla.—L. D. Shannon, head of the Shannon Feed Co., was named vice-pres. of the Tulsa State Fair Board recently.

Turpin, Okla.—J. D. Stephens, manager of the Light Grain Co. elevator, recently underwent treatment at the hospital at Halstead, Kan.

Custer City, Okla.—Ed L. Parker, 73, manager of the Farmers Elevator, died Aug. 1. He had been ill for three months of a heart ailment.

Hobart, Okla.—About 60 tons of hay owned by Harold Grigham burned in a fire that destroyed the building formerly occupied by the Farmers Co-op. Cotton Oil Mill.

Buffalo, Okla.—E. J. Walcher, manager of the Co-operative Elevator, recently presented to a group of chamber of commerce members and retail merchants a plan for establishing a cold storage locker system here.

Enid, Okla.—Wheat in storage at the fair pavilion is being moved to storage elsewhere by the W. B. Johnston Grain Co. Dale Johnston stated that about 26,000 bus. remains in the building of the 137,000 bus. originally stored there.

Haskell, Okla.—Earnest Damme, well known farmer-stockman and grain man, has leased the Marston Mill & Elevator Co. and taken possession. Ed Marston, who has managed the elevator for the past 13 years, has been called to the army.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Sgt. Gordon Jackson, employed by the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. before entering the air forces, has been reported missing since July 25, in a raid on Hamburg, Germany, his wife has been notified. Sgt. Jackson was aerial gunner of a bombardment squadron. He left for overseas duty last April.

Pond Creek, Okla.—Sam Robertson, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., is enlarging the facilities of the elevator with the purchase of the tile building across the street west of the elevator office from the Haun estate. The office and feed store will be moved there and the present office building will be used for a grinding and mixing business. Other improvements include installation of an air conditioning plant.

Stillwater, Okla.—Andrew Goodholm, 81, who retired a few months ago as president of the Stillwater Milling Co., died Aug. 3, following several years of ill health. Mr. Goodholm, born in Sweden, came to America as a young man, going to Oklahoma City. There he was one of the organizers of the Acme Milling Co. in 1894, retaining his interest in the business until 1906. He bought the Stillwater Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant that year and reorganized it as the Stillwater Milling Co., serving as its president until his recent retirement.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Worley, Ida.—The Farmers Union Co-op. recently built a warehouse here.

Grand View, Wash.—Claude White, has sold his Grandview Feed Store, to S. A. Moffett Frozen Food Co.—F. K. H.

Culver, Ore.—Lewis H. Irving sold one of his local warehouses to Fred L. Rodman. The other was purchased by the Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. as was reported in the last issue of the Journal.

Seattle, Wash.—John K. Westberg has resigned from the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, West Springfield, Mass., to take an executive job with the Albers Milling Co. The change becomes effective Sept. 1.

Washtucna, Wash.—Forty wood grain bins of 3,000 bus. capacity each, owned by the C. C. C., have been located across the highway from the Washtucna Grain Growers Elevator and will help alleviate the grain storage problem in this area.

Whitstran, Wash.—E. W. Fry recently sold his grain 55,000-bu. elevator to George V. Smith & Sons, interested with the Horrigan Bros. in Horse Heaven. Mr. Smith will use the elevator for storage of his own wheat and will not handle other wheat.

Wapato, Wash.—Wilbur K. Logan, owner of the Reservation Feed Mill, has purchased the I.O.O.F. building and will use the lower part of the structure for grain and pea storage. The floor has been strengthened and alterations made for this purpose.

Rosalia, Wash.—Fred Davis, a widely known grain man of Spokane, formerly with the Boyd-Conlee Co., as grain man later becoming part owner in the Opportunity Grain & Feed Co. in which he is still interested as a silent partner, is new manager of the Wood Warehouse Co.

Spokane, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills is entering the pea processing business, to be operated by its grain department in the old Centennial 400,000-bu plant which has been used for storage of wheat since the company built its million-dollar mill in 1940. Modern equipment for pea operations is on hand and the plant is ready to receive peas. Pea meal is planned among the initial products. Arthur J. Haile, superintendent, is in general charge of the pea processing unit, with J. W. Holt, formerly of Pullman, in charge of the plant operation. C. L. Saylor is pea buyer.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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Coulee City, Wash.—The Farmers Union Grain Co., is constructing an additional 100,000-bu. bulk storage elevator here.

Ellensburg, Wash.—G. E. Odegard and Jack Shull have opened for business as the Odegard & Shull Feed Co. Mr. Odegard has been connected for the last several years with the Globe Milling Co., operated by his father. The new company will deal in hay, grain, straw, and all kinds of dairy and poultry feeds.

Olympia, Wash.—Grain being shipped from Washington henceforth will require but a single track inspection instead of the previous two, Department of Agriculture Director Arthur Cox has announced. The single inspection plan, which applies to all inspection points, will permit speedier movement of grain cars and help the grain trade.—F. K. H.

Tacoma, Wash.—Work of restoring the mill of the Tacoma Feed Co., Inc., that burned recently, is underway, priorities necessary for the repairs having been obtained. During the time necessary to complete the work, the company will maintain partial production in an undamaged part of its own mill and by using the facilities of another Tacoma plant.

Rockford, Wash.—C. A. Carlson, R. E. Gohlman and Frank F. Fonder recently purchased the Centennial Flouring Mills Co.'s warehouses here, at Mt. Hope and Coey, and are operating them as the Farmers Grain & Feed Co., with Mr. Carlson as manager. A complete line of feed and supplies are handled and the company is operating storage facilities.

Johnson, Wash.—A \$35,000 pea processing plant and warehouse have been completed here, ready for operation Aug. 1, by the Johnson Union Warehouse Co. of which Fred Hooper is manager. The plant has a capacity of 80,000 bus. of bulk and 50,000 bus. sacked. The elevator is 50 x 40 ft., and the warehouse, remodeled from an older one, is 50 x 150 ft. in size.

Redmond, Ore.—G. Y. Hagglund recently resigned as county agricultural agent after 12 years of service, to enter the employ of the Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. He began his new duties Aug. 1, as agricultural field man for the company, and will devote the principal part of his time to further development of the seed industry in Deschutes County and neighboring counties where agricultural seeds are grown.

Corvallis, Ore.—Farm stored dry edible peas will be eligible for loans from the commodity credit corporation, the state A. A. A. office has announced. They may be stored either as they come from the combine or as cleaned peas. Loan rates will be the same as those announced for warehouse loans. \$4 a hundred for thresher run \$4.25 for No. 2 cleaned and \$4.50 for No. 1 cleaned. Approximately 50,000 acres of these dry edible smooth peas were grown in Oregon this year, for the first time on a large scale. The government support price is \$5.65 per hundred.—F. K. H.

Kittitas, Wash.—The firm name of Comstock-Arvidson Co., hay, grain, feed and seed dealers, with places of business here and at Ellensburg, has been changed to the Massie Co. N. H. Massie, owner and manager, has been operating the business under the name it bore when he purchased it in 1940.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Armour, S. D.—Junior Bormann of Stickney is the second man at the Community Elevator.

Volga, S. D.—Herman Prohl had a foot crushed in a hoist as it was being lowered at the Geo. P. Sexauer & Sons elevator recently.

Elk Point, S. D.—C. H. Robinson, who succeeded L. V. Ausman as county agent of Union County, resigned, effective Aug. 15, to engage in the feed and seed business here.

Yankton, S. D.—The Yankton industrial alcohol plant, in production since late in June, is nearing capacity output. H. R. Haller is superintendent in charge of production.—P. J. P.

Rockham, S. D.—M. J. Goebel is new manager of the Rockham Farmers Elevator, succeeding C. E. Swartout, who has taken charge of an elevator at Faulkton which he managed prior to coming here.

Pierpont, S. D.—Gordon Martyn has succeeded his father, Harry Martyn, as manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elevator. The elder man has bought grain here for the last 21 years and is retiring from active business.

Dupree, S. D.—The Geo. C. Bagley Elvtr. Co. is making extensive repairs and improvements at its elevator. A new steel pit is being put in and a heavy duty truck scale and overhead electric drive are being installed. A new driveway is being constructed and the elevator is being completely overhauled.

Lake City, S. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n is now operating both local elevators under one head, Vernon Hanson being in charge as manager. The Farmers Union recently took over the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., and now has purchased the Hokanson Grain Co. elevator operated by Geo. Hokanson.

Hoven, S. D.—We are still operating an elevator on the abandoned M. & St. L. R. R. to our Aberdeen terminal and moving more grain than some elevators on the rails. During the last two years we have increased our business 100%, and started a refrigerator locker, all lockers taken and customers waiting.—Hoven Equity Exchange, J. J. Brucher, Mgr.

Westport, S. D.—The Electric Milling & Elvtr. Co. elevator burned to the ground Aug. 16, the fire starting from an overheated motor in the cupola. Jens Hansen, manager, stated about 20,000 bus. of grain, mostly 1943 wheat, was destroyed. Also lost were 245 railroad grain doors and 50 railroad ties next to the elevator, and 400 sacks of flour stored in the elevator. The loss was estimated at \$30,000.

## SOUTHEAST

Guntersville, Ala.—Cargill, Inc., has bought the elevator of O. J. Walls Co.

Wilmington, Del.—A warehouse owned and operated by Philips-Thompson Co. was destroyed by fire on Aug. 7.

Princeton, N. C.—Baker's mill near here was destroyed by fire recently. Buck Rains, owner, stated the loss was partially covered by insurance.

Milton, Del.—The Diamond State Roller Mills four-story mill burned Aug. 4. Three other buildings containing food and poultry utensils were saved. The mill is operated by Henry C. Wagamon and William B. Wagamon.

Talladega, Ala.—George R. Burton and D. Hardy Riddle have purchased the Henry H. Thornton Milling Co., and have formed the Burton Milling Co. to operate the business. The new owners will continue as manufacturers and jobbers of mixed feeds, and as distributors of flour, grain and seeds.

## TENNESSEE

Lebanon, Tenn.—The Barry-Carter Milling Co. has purchased the Dodson Grain & Feed Co.

## TEXAS

Nederland, Tex.—E. J. Moak, Port Arthur feed dealer, has bought the Koelmay Grain Co. and the old Nederland Grain Co. warehouse adjoining the property.

Edroy, Tex.—The Edroy Grain Elevator burned recently. C. E. Brown, manager, was injured during the fire. Loss on buildings and contents was estimated at \$23,000; insured.

Big Spring, Tex.—H. L. Derrick has leased the feed mill at North Main St. and Third St. and has overhauled all machinery, putting the plant in first class operating condition. Charlie Preas will operate the mill.

Houston, Tex.—The name of the South Texas Feed Co. is being changed to Uncle Johnny's Mills, thus incorporating the company's leading brand into the company's name. The company is being recapitalized "because of a postwar outlook which encompasses great expansion" it also was announced. The company has been in business as the South Texas Feed Co. for 45 years.

Houston, Tex.—The Gulf Coast Federated Feed Ass'n of Texas recently bought the E. C. Downman Grain & Hay Co., and will operate it for three large dairy co-operatives in this area, also selling feed to non-members. B. E. Stallons is manager of the ass'n. Arnold Gehring remains as manager of the Downman plant. The property includes a feed mill, warehouses, employees' houses and other property. It is stated a well known Texas feed mill manager will be manager of the company's feed division.



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## UTAH

Brigham City, Utah.—A customer's truck recently damaged the driveway door of Jensen Bros. Mfg. & Elvtr. Co.

Tremonton, Utah.—The Tremonton-Garland Milling Co., mill and property here and at Garland, sold at auction recently, were purchased by O. G. Barger, real estate dealer of Brigham, for undisclosed parties. He stated the local mill will be put in operation at an early date.

## WISCONSIN

Danville, Wis.—The Jaeger & Jaeger mill was damaged by recent high winds.

River Falls, Wis.—Thomas Thomson, who established the feed and produce business of T. Thomson & Son, died recently.

Hartford, Wis.—Krebs & Leder have sold their feed grinding equipment to Heder Bros. The Heder Bros. firm will have offices in Milwaukee and Slinger.

Fennimore, Wis.—C. A. Mallery of Boscobel has purchased the stock of the Fennimore Food store from Lee Hubanks and Jack Welch and will move the store to Boscobel.

Hudson, Wis.—Lloyd Gilbert has purchased the Hudson elevator property from Nelson & Suennen. He will make extensive improvements to enlarge the business of the concern.

Appleton, Wis.—The Outagamie Equity Exchange, managed by Art Rasmussen, has installed a new 1½-ton feed mixer and a large unit feed grinder operated by a 60-h.p. motor.

Belleville, Wis.—The Stuessy Feed Co.'s elevator was completed early this month. The elevator, of concrete construction, was started about five weeks before. It has a capacity of about 10,000 bus. of grain.

Lodi, Wis.—Ernie Smith has purchased the property and milling business from Roger Chaplin and has taken possession. He will operate the mill as the Home Feed Co. Mr. Smith plans to remodel the mill.

Stevens Point, Wis.—A meeting under auspices of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n will be held at the Whiting Hotel, Aug. 25, H. H. Humphrey, Northern Milling Co., chairman. Rep. Reid Murray will be guest speaker.

Madison, Wis.—A meeting under auspices of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n will be held at the Park Hotel on Aug. 31, with William Sinn, Standard Seed & Feed Co., chairman. Rep. Harry Sauthoff will be guest speaker.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Feed dealers of northwest Wisconsin met at Hotel Northern on Aug. 23 when Congressman Merlin Hull was present and addressed them. Problems confronting the feed trade were discussed.

Lancaster, Wis.—William Kaap, operator of the City Feed & Produce Co. warehouse, has purchased the David Newman estate livery and feed barn and will remodel the building and premises to accommodate his business.

Tomahawk, Wis.—A meeting of feed men of the district will be held here at Hotel Tomahawk, Aug. 25, Paul Gebert, Jr., Lincoln Mill, Merrill in charge. Rep. Alvin O'Konski will be in attendance and address the meeting.

New Richmond, Wis.—Action to stop unemployment compensation to some 70 former employees of the Doughboy Mills, Inc., because they allegedly refused to accept available jobs, was started Aug. 16 in circuit court by the company.

Amherst, Wis.—Rounds Metcalf has bought the Amherst mill from the Jackson Milling Co. He will install a new feed grinder and feed mixer. The old elevator bins of 12,000 bus. capacity, have been reconditioned for grain storage. The rye flour mill will be dismantled so more attention can be given the feed and other grain. The building has been given a coat of paint and is in first class condition for full operations.

Green Bay, Wis.—Feed men will hold a meeting here Aug. 26 under auspices of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, at Northland Hotel, M. L. Johnsen, Russell-Miller Mfg. Co., in charge. Rep. Lavern Dilweg will be present.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—A meeting of the feed men is scheduled to be held here at the Retlaw Hotel, Aug. 27, under auspices of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, with Don Mihills, National Food Co., chairman. Rep. Frank B. Keefe will be guest speaker.

Superior, Wis.—A new marine leg with capacity of 25,000 bus. of grain per hour "on the dip" has been placed in operation at the Farmers Union Terminal Elevator, said to be the fastest grain unloading equipment at the Head of the Lakes.

Burkhardt, Wis.—Midland Co-operative Wholesale has purchased the Burkhardt mill and elevator and will use it to produce feeds and cereals.—P. J. P.—New equipment is being installed to increase the feed grinding capacity to 10 carloads daily.

Burlington, Wis.—The final meeting of a series of meetings planned by the Central Retail Feed Ass'n will be held here at the Colonial Club on Sept. 1. James H. Murphy of the Murphy Products Co. will act as chairman. Rep. Lawrence Smith will be honor guest.

Hilbert, Wis.—Krueger Bros., elevator operators of Forest Junction, purchased the local elevator from Birkholtz & Son of Reedsville, who bot the house a week before from Simon Schwabenlander. Roy Gage, who has been with the elevator for a number of years, will remain in charge.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Fred Pittelkow, H. P. Schmidt Milling Co., Oshkosh, president of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n has announced a series of district meetings to be held thruout Wisconsin, starting with one held here Aug. 23 at the Northern Hotel. Albert Zutter, Zutter Elevator, was local chairman in charge of arrangements and Rep. Merlin Hull was the guest speaker. Meetings will be held in every congressional district except the third, where Rep. Stevenson is not available.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The following resolution was adopted Aug. 11 at a meeting of the Directors of the Grain & Stock Exchange: Resolved—That inasmuch as orders have been issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation designed to increase the movement of corn to war industries, and inasmuch as these orders, as a war-time measure, have changed the normal movement of corn to market, be it Resolved Therefore—That under the provisions of Sec. 29 of Rule 4 any buyer of corn may, if he so elects, pay the weighing, inspection and interest charges on corn bought to arrive or consigned to this market. This resolution effective as of Aug. 1, 1943.

## WYOMING

Albin, Wyo.—The Central Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co., B. K. Smoot and Lewis Wonderly & Smoot Grain Co. sustained a heavy loss when fire destroyed the elevator and its contents Aug. 14.

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation, any agency of the Federal Government may sell any corn at a maximum price no higher than 10 percent above the lowest price at which such agency is now or hereafter permitted by law to sell the same," according to Prentiss M. Brown, administrator of the O.P.A., in Document No. 18563.

Protests of the broomcorn growers against the O.P.A. price ceilings were heard at a meeting called by the O.P.A. for Aug. 7 in the state capital at Oklahoma City, Okla. The O.P.A. has indicated it would set a \$220 a ton ceiling for broom corn now selling at from \$320 to \$350 a ton. The growers want a ceiling of \$350 a ton for the best grade.—P. J. P.

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# Electronics in Industry

By CARL J. MADSEN, Electronics Engineer

Industry Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

To many people the word "electronics" still carries with it the atmosphere of strange imaginary worlds, assorted elliptical orbits, weird atomic structures and other mystifying figures. However, to those associated with the science of electronics for over a decade, this mirage is replaced by the mental picture of thousands of electronic devices in every day use in our factories, mills, offices and homes.

There are probably as many definitions of the word electronics as there are individuals associated with its application. One definition is: electronics is the application of devices in which the flow of free electrons are made to perform such numerous functions or duties, as to rectify, amplify, generate, control, convert light into current and current into light. The necessary tubes may take the form of diodes, triodes, ignitrons, pentodes, beam power tubes, thyatrons, phanotrons, kenotrons, photo tubes, cathode ray tubes and so on. A brief study of the application of these hundreds of types of tubes shows that the science of electronics is not new. It also shows that the future possibilities are extremely important in that hardly a week passes without the development of new tube types or new combinations of tubes and circuits to perform new functions.

Early activity with electronic tubes led to the creation of radio station KDKA, the pioneer of our present day broadcasting. The development by Westinghouse of high-power, air-cooled, radio transmitters, made possible by high-power, air-cooled electronic tubes, undoubtedly aided in the development of high-power tubes for use in Radar equipment. But the activity was not confined alone to the broadcasting field as shown by a number of important Westinghouse contributions such as the Ignitron tube, Weld-O-Trol, Ignitron welding timers and numerous electronic control devices used in many of our industries today.

The developments of electronics can best be explained by breaking down the applications into these nine classifications: Rectification, Inversion, High Frequency Heating, Communications, Measurements, Control, Inspection and Sorting, Precipitation, Radiation.

There are two fields which have been important in past years in rectification. The first is power rectification. The second, high voltage rectification, is important in that it is frequently employed as a means to an end in many other types of electronic equipment, such as, power supply for high frequency oscillators, Radar, communication equipment, measuring equipment, and our broadcast receivers and transmitters.

High frequency heating was the subject of much experimental work more than ten years ago. Experiments were conducted at that time in the heating of various materials such as plastics, bonds, food, metals, cements and for the extermination of bugs, and larvi. Excessive cost caused by misapplication or misunderstanding of some of the limiting factors proved some of these applications impractical. However, a number of these applications have been brought to the fore-front recently and will undoubtedly become increasingly wide spread in their application in the future.

Some of the present applications employing dielectric heating are the bonding of plywood and the heating and curing of plastic materials. Dielectric heating has its important application where thick sections of plywood, thermo-plastic or thermo-setting materials are involved. The development of thermo-setting bonding materials now permit fabrication of thick sections of plywood in the matter of three to five minutes. Hours were required with steam or other form of heat. In addition to speed, the electronic method does a more thorough and uniform job.

Another important phase of high frequency induction heating is used in the heating of metals. With this method, faster and more uniform heat treating, annealing, brazing, welding, soldering and tempering has been made possible. In some processes, time has been reduced from 2 minutes to 5 seconds. It is possible, by proper choice of frequency and equipment, to case harden desired surface of mechanical parts, such as, gears and shafts and leave the base metal tough and malleable.

To date, induction heating has been limited primarily to those particular applications important to our war program. After the war is over and the limiting restrictions of supply have been removed, hundreds of new high-frequency heating applications important to the steel, aluminium, and tool and general manufacturing industries will be found for electronics.

In the field of communication considerable prophecy has already been made by many leading authorities on frequency modulation, television and broadcasting. Important developments in the past year or so will lead to vast expansion in the number of frequency modulation and television sets. Even in our present broadcasting field the trend of ever increasing power leads us to predict the building of "super-power" broadcasting stations of 750,000 to 1,000,000 watts output.

Carrier current transmission, a less known phase of communication has found increasingly wide application in the past few years. Its use in connection with protective relaying has permitted the capacity of our present power lines to be increased over 50 per cent, with a comparable saving in vital copper and other critical materials. Telemetering, or the remote indication of circuit and plant loading to a central dispatcher in the power distribution system is another application of carrier current developments. This application facilitates the economic operation of power generating systems.

In the field of electronic devices for making measurements, a number of developments have been made in the past few years. These developments include dynetric balancing, the electron mass spectrometer, cathode ray, stroboglow, micrometers and many others. Dynetric balancing is highly important today as it measures and locates the position of off-balance components of all types of rotating parts from the tiny aircraft instrument gyros weighing less than a quarter of a pound, to the massive marine gears weighing over 80 tons. In the conventional sizes, rotors weighing from 1/2 pound to one hundred pounds are often balanced in less than 15 seconds. Former methods required more than one hour. Off-balance components producing vibrations of as low as three thousandths of an inch can be accurately measured electronically and the position for a balancing weight located within two degrees. This development will be of increasing importance in years to come in helping to build longer life machines with quieter and more dependable operation.

A rather recent development has been the Mot-O-Trol, an electronic device which permits the operation of d-c motors from an a-c power source. With a wide range of speed control, good speed regulation and current limiting acceleration. The speed is controlled with precision from a remote pushbutton station that permits the operator to maintain instant control at all times. At present, it is built in sizes up to 15-hp, with larger ratings probably soon to come. In machine shops and the machine tool industry this means increased production and superior products. Other devices such as register regulators, voltage regulators and speed regulators will become common practice.

Many types of electronic equipment have

been developed for use in the inspection and sorting of products in a diversified group of industries. Industrial x-ray, for instance, is at present applied for the inspection of armor plate, welds, airplane parts and other equipment, spotting certain defects which might otherwise escape notice.

Photo-electric devices in applications such as pin hole detectors permit the rapid inspection and automatic sorting of prime and defective sheets. Defects which often escape visual inspection are spotted faster than the combined work of a dozen employees. Simple operations such as high speed counting and the control of conveyor lines are applications which are in operation today, but which undoubtedly will be extended to many other industries in the near future.

The precipitation of dirt and dust particles, fumes and smoke has had an important place in a number of industries, such as film processing laboratories, precision instrument factories and arsenal plants. In the machine shops a Precipitron has removed as much as 4 gallons of oil a day from the air surrounding a high speed lathe, oil which otherwise settles on the lights, walls and equipment as well as in the lungs of the workmen. It is quite probable that a Precipitron for the home will soon be available to remove irritating pollens as well as dust and germs from the air which we breathe. Even the smoke from combustion gasses may be removed from our chimneys to make our homes and communities cleaner places in which to live.

Light radiation is sometimes questioned as to its position in the electronic field. Fluorescent lights producing more than twice the number of lumens per watt than our filament incandescent lamps are being used in increasing quantities in factories and homes. A slight variation of the same principles of operation may be more important in our daily life than the fluorescent light. This device is the Sterilamp, a source of ultra-violet radiation that has the property destroying many types of bacteria. Its applications are so universal that it is not improbable that our homes, refrigerators, laboratories, meat storage and curing vaults, food processing and handling industries, public meeting places and so on will be completely equipped in the future.

Radar, the great development of this war will have many applications to the transportation industry when the demand for military equipment has passed. Our planes will fly in greater safety, ocean liners will dock at their berths without delay even though fog shrouds the course to be covered. The location of every mountain, plane, boat or rock within the danger area will be instantly known to the controlling personnel. It may be used on railroads, reducing the hazard of collisions.

## The Insecticide Act

Work under the Insecticide Act, which is designed to prevent the sale of misbranded or adulterated insecticides, fungicides, and disinfectants in interstate commerce, turned up a marked increase in violations of the law last year. Shortages of raw materials have resulted in frequent substitutions of substandard for standard products. Sometimes products have been made weaker in an attempt to "stretch" the available raw materials. The industry also has had difficulty in obtaining packages and labels.

After the completion of all tests, the AMA found that 449 samples definitely failed to comply with requirements of the act. Tests in the case of 145 additional samples indicated violations, but were not sufficiently conclusive to justify action, which is being withheld pending collection of new samples for further tests. Violations in the case of 374 samples were sufficiently serious to justify immediate citation or seizure, and, in the case of 75 products, they were of a less serious nature and were adjusted through correspondence.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



## Patents Granted

**2,312,368. (No drawing) Destroying insects.** Franklin S. Smith, New Haven, Conn. The flowing product such as flour is subjected to disruptive electrical discharge while in a cylinder tube.

**2,312,610 Belt Conveyor Idler.** C. R. Weiss and R. W. Parker, assignors to Link-Belt Co. An intermediate bracket supports adjacent ends of roll shafts, the bracket having spaced forks on its upper end.

**2,313,150. Grain Separator.** Harry L. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn. Part of the material elevated by the rotating cylinder is caught and conveyed toward the receiving end of the cylinder to be reprocessed.

**2,314,593. Seed Sorter.** L. A. Metcalf, Fairgrove, Mich. The sorting rolls have frictional surfaces parallel with the feed box under which is a distributing plate. A shaft parallel with the sorting rolls has mounted on it a plurality of loosely mounted disk-shaped members.

**2,313,077. Bag Holder.** Chas. Larson, Chicago, Ill. The holder is adjustable for height of the bag. Brackets alongside the stand are formed with slidable pivots at their bottoms relative to the stand, and a vertical series of hook-shaped undulations formed in the brackets and selectively applicable when the brackets are raised and swung outwardly on their pivots to permit the brackets to be adjusted.

**2,311,084. Elevator.** Arnold Redler, Stroud, Eng., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. A counterweight is connected to the elevator for counterbalancing the weight thereof, and a receptacle arranged to receive a portion of the material being discharged, the weight of which material will effect a downward movement of said elevator to cause the latter to descend in accordance with the level of the material being discharged.

**2,314,723. Hammers for Feed Mill.** H. J. Man-koff, Wichita, Kan. A plurality of flat hammer bars symmetrical in side face shape is arranged with their inner ends in bearing relation on inwardly adjacent support bars, the other ends projecting radially beyond support bars, apertures substantially centrally of the length of hammer bars between the ends, and means extending thru the apertures of both support and hammer bars to maintain them in assembled relation.

**2,318,881. Grain Trimmer.** Elias J. Mundy, New York, assignor to Mundy Grain Trimmers Patents, Ltd., Montreal, Que. In a trimmer, a hopper, a bladed impeller in the lower end thereof, the hopper having one of its walls ex-

tended as an arch over impeller, a concentric plate between arch and the impeller blades, arch and plate forming a vent communicating with the hopper, the hopper having an outlet at the discharge side of impeller and with which vent also communicates.

**2,316,688. Grain Door.** A. P. Haase, Lackawanna, N. Y. L-shaped strips are fastened to frames and panels providing upper and lower horizontally arranged guides for each frame, presser bars slidable in said guides, jack screws arranged between said ends of the frames and bars for forcing the frames and bars against opposite vertical walls of the jamb, jack screws between the upper frame and the jamb to force the frames together and the lower frame against the lower horizontal wall of the jamb.

**2,318,747. (No drawing) Provitamin A Extraction Process.** L. O. Buxton, Harrison, assignor to National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. A process for preparing a provitamin A extract from palm oil containing provitamin A, which comprises cooling a solution of said oil in an inert normally liquid organic solvent therefor to a temperature sufficiently low to cause free fatty acids and saturated glycerides, together with any nitrogenous compounds contained in the material, to solidify, and separating the solidified constituents from the remaining solution.

**2,318,441. Non-Static Belting.** J. C. Walton, Newton Center, and G. E. Hall, Dedham, assignors to Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass. Covers of electro-conductive rubber bonded to and covering the entire areas of both faces of the body, and electro-conductive means connecting the covers at spaced locations along the belting, said means including at each location a strip of electro-conductive rubber extending through the respective plies at relatively spaced points and located between adjacent plies between adjacent points.

**2,315,789. Automatic Dial Scale.** H. A. Hadley, River Edge, N. J., assignor to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill. Load counterbalancing pendulums have sector arms extending therefrom, one toward the other, each of sector arms having two distinct arcuate portions of unequal radius of curvature, a flexible tape extending a substantial distance over, and being connected at its ends to the arcuate portions of lesser radius, a second flexible tape extending diagonally of first tape and interconnecting the arcuate portions of arms which have the greater radius. Connected to one of the tapes is a rotary weight indicator.

**2,318,711. Seed Germinating Tray.** Louis V. Phelan, Wayland, assignor to Dennison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass. The tray comprises a blank foldable along predetermined lines to provide side walls and a bottom, said bottom being wider in the blank than in the tray and bendable to provide a raised bottom providing a water circulating channel underneath the tray, and interlocking means on side walls for supporting the folded blank in tray formation and

providing end walls, said interlocking means comprising extensions of side walls projecting beyond the ends of the bottom wall and lying flatwise against the ends of the bottom.

**2,318,249. Grain Separator.** Haakon Mjolsness, deceased, by Olga A. Mjolsness, Adm., Minneapolis, assignor to Haaky Mfg. Co., St. Paul, Minn. The separator comprises a perforated rotary vertical cylinder, a casing surrounding cylinder, means for feeding grain between casing and cylinder, inclined brush means yielding contacting the outer surface of cylinder and being inclined in the direction of rotation of cylinder, said cylinder perforations permitting smaller grains to pass thru the cylinder, an outlet chute for the small grains, brush means adapted to guide material incapable of passing thru screen upwardly out thru an outlet chute upon the rotation of cylinder, and cylinder rotation carrying larger grains incapable of passing thru cylinder past inclined means out thru a separate outlet chute.

## Investigation and Control of Trade Practices

One means of maintaining fair practices in futures trading is thru systematic observance of brokers' operations on the floors of the exchanges, and thru analysis of floor traders' records. During the year this type of trading surveillance found evidence of a widespread abuse in certain markets, commonly known as "giving a name." The practice is in the nature of a subterfuge, or cover-up arrangement, whereby brokers take customers' orders into their own accounts instead of executing them competitively on the floor of the exchange.

To obtain complete evidence needed for the correction of the situation, a survey was conducted of all trades executed on the Chicago Board of Trade during a 6-day period in March, 1942. An analysis was made of 46,000 separate transactions by 442 members, determining the name of the customer in each transaction, the floor broker executing the order, the future, the price, and the clearing firm through which the trade was cleared. The 23,000 completed trades executed during the period were sifted down to about 1,200 of a questionable nature, thus clearly substantiating the extent of the malpractice. The specific cases were discussed in detail with brokers and officials of the Board of Trade. As a result, more stringent trading rules were adopted, designed to preclude the repetition of the malpractice.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Grain is being piled on the ground at many points in North Dakota for lack of cars in which to ship.

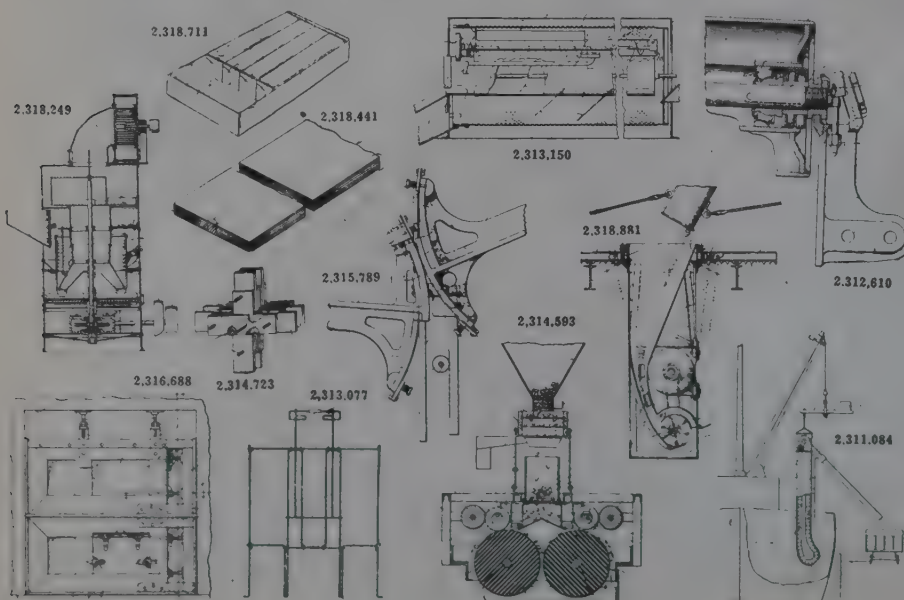
## Cost of Grinding Grain

It is generally known that the cost of grinding grain fine greatly exceeds the cost of grinding coarse. Exact figures are now available from tests made by the Kansas State College.

Also more important to feed mixers having limited grinding capacity is the fact that one mill can turn out as much as four mills, if grinding coarse.

The following table gives the cost in cents per 1,000 pounds of the electric power required to grind coarse, medium or fine, the price of electricity in cents per kilowatt hour being given at the top of the 5 columns.

|                     | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5     | 6     |
|---------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Corn—Coarse .....   | 3.0  | 4.5  | 6.0  | 7.5   | 9.0   |
| Medium .....        | 4.6  | 6.9  | 9.2  | 11.5  | 13.8  |
| Fine .....          | 10.8 | 16.2 | 21.6 | 27.0  | 32.4  |
| Oats—Coarse .....   | 4.4  | 6.6  | 8.8  | 11.0  | 13.2  |
| Medium .....        | 12.0 | 18.0 | 24.0 | 30.0  | 36.0  |
| Fine .....          | 36.0 | 54.0 | 72.0 | 90.0  | 108.0 |
| Barley—Coarse ..... | 6.4  | 10.2 | 13.6 | 17.0  | 20.4  |
| Medium .....        | 19.6 | 29.4 | 39.2 | 49.0  | 58.8  |
| Fine .....          | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 120.0 |
| Wheat—Coarse .....  | 3.4  | 5.1  | 6.8  | 8.5   | 10.2  |
| Medium .....        | 6.0  | 9.0  | 12.0 | 15.0  | 18.0  |
| Fine .....          | 13.0 | 19.5 | 26.0 | 32.5  | 39.0  |
| Kafr—Coarse .....   | 1.2  | 1.8  | 2.4  | 3.0   | 3.6   |
| Medium .....        | 3.0  | 4.5  | 6.0  | 7.5   | 9.0   |
| Fine .....          | 10.8 | 16.2 | 21.6 | 27.0  | 32.4  |





## Supply Trade

**Washington, D. C.**—The W.P.B. will soon announce the production quotas for milling machinery for the year ending Oct. 1, 1944.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The T. E. Ibberson Co. was recently licensed to construct grain elevators and feed mills in the state of Indiana.—P. J. P.

**Washington, D. C.**—Estimates of controlled materials and B-listed products required for grain storage are now being compiled by E. E. Brown of the War Food Administration, transportation and storage division, Office of Materials and Facilities.

The cost of producing aluminum and magnesium is being reduced so greatly, steel will be crowded to lower figures as soon as the urgent demand for airplanes drops off, and the reduced weight of reinforcing rods needed in concrete walls will reduce the cost of foundations and of grain storage bins.

**Washington, D. C.**—Reduction in the quantity of controlled materials covered by an authorized controlled material order does not constitute the placement of a new order, and the reduced order retains its place in the mill schedule, according to Interpretation No. 12 to CMP Regulation No. 1, announced Aug. 13 by the War Production Board.

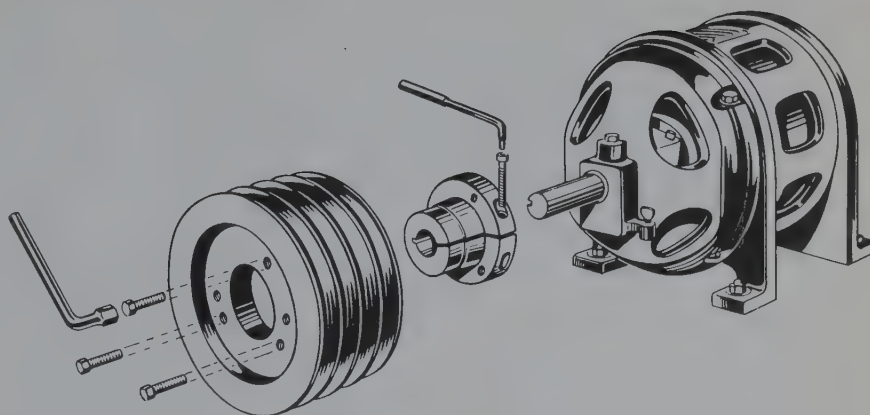
**Manufacturers** of Class A or Class B products must continue to identify all rated orders for production materials with the allotment number assigned to the related production schedule under the Controlled Materials Plan procedure, the War Production Board has announced. This is true despite the fact that allotment numbers on rated orders placed after June 30, 1943, will have no uprating effect.—WPB-3891.

**Sidney, O.**—Carl F. Berger, mgr. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., announces the purchase by his company of the business of the Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corp., manufacturers of the Boss Air Blast Car Loader and the Kelso Car Loader. This line of car loaders has long enjoyed an enviable reputation in the grain trade, and the larger manufacturing facilities of the Sidney company will permit of increased production and development of improved designs.

**Washington, D. C.**—Requirements for construction projects should be in line with the revised version of the "Critical Construction Materials Design Guide" prepared by the Conservation Division, the War Production Board announced. Formal instructions to this effect are incorporated in Form WPB-617, formerly PD-200. "Applicants must be guided by the 'Directive for Wartime Construction' as well as by 'Critical Construction Materials Design Guide' of the War Production Board."

**Washington, D. C.**—Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the W.P.B. states that total requests from claimant agencies for carbon steel amounted to slightly more than 19,500,000 tons, as against an estimated fourth quarter supply of a little under 15,500,000 tons, representing a deficit of about one-fifth. "If it becomes necessary to produce a given quantity of cook stoves or farm machinery or whatever, to maintain civilian health and welfare, we are going to produce them regardless of the scarcity of the materials involved. Obviously, the reverse is equally true and we are not going to open the manufacture of less essential articles as long as materials continue tight. That is the policy of the War Production Board."

Wheat ground by reporting mills during the crop year ending June 30 amounted to 520,240,049 bus., against 478,499,028 bus. during the preceding crop year as reported by the Bureau of the Census. The production of offal amounted to 8,895,123,272 lbs., against 8,277,481,184 lbs.



Quickly Detachable Sheaves

### Quick Detachable Sheaves Expedite Change of Speed

Widespread comment on the new Pyott QD (Quick Detachable) Sheaves among grain elevator operators employing Multiple V-Belt Drives indicates that the unique design of these sheaves offers important advantages to the user of dependable speed reducers.

The ease, speed and absolute safety with which the QD Sheave is attached to or removed from the shaft is its outstanding feature. A socket wrench is the only tool needed for either job. The accompanying illustration shows the simple steps involved in attaching sheave to shaft.

First step is slipping the tapered, split Pyott hub onto the shaft in line with the keyway. Then the headless cap screw shown is tightened down with an inserted key, clamping the hub firmly on the shaft and producing a virtual press fit, even on undersized or oversized shafts.

Next step is attachment of the QD Sheave on the tapered hub. Actual tightening of the sheave on the hub is accomplished by inserting the pull-up bolts shown in the illustration and tightening them evenly with a socket wrench. These bolts protrude through the sheave and engage with threaded holes in the hub to form an immovable union.

Removal of the QD Sheave from the hub is equally simple. First step is to unscrew the pull-up bolts. Next, two pull-up bolts are inserted in special tapped holes in the sheave and tightened. As they emerge through the opposite side of the sheave the pull-up screws act as jack screws to force the sheave away from the hub, safely and smoothly and without hammering or rough handling. The entire force is exerted on the Pyott hub. As a result, no matter how often the process is repeated, the mount-

ing and demounting of the QD Sheave is always easy, always safe, with no danger of a damaged shaft or battered motor bearings.

The easy, safe insertion or removal of QD Sheaves is of special advantage as a saver of time and labor. The Pyott hub can be left on the shaft, thus giving the equipment the extra sales advantage of a pre-aligned drive. Full information may be obtained on requests addressed to the Pyott Foundry & Machine Co.

Planting of improved rice seed in free China in 1943 is estimated to increase production 1,346,000 piculs. One picul equals 133½ lbs.

### The WFA Purchased 35,000,000 bus. Corn

Factories making corn products for use in direct war production are again running full time and have sufficient reserves to keep running full time until this year's corn crop comes on the market, the War Food Administration reported Aug. 14.

From July 1 through Aug. 10, the Administration bought from farmers more than 35 million bushels of corn. The buying was done through elevators acting as agents for the Commodity Credit Corporation. The sellers were given assurance that on corn sales made during the period July 1 through Aug. 10 they would be protected against a rise in corn price ceilings if one should occur before Oct. 31.

Of the 35 million bushels bought between July 1 and Aug. 10, about 23 million were sold to corn processing plants, and CCC retained 2 million as a war emergency reserve. The remainder is being distributed through regular trade channels to feeders and feed mixers.

## "RANDOLPH"

### OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

#### The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

### THAT'S ALL

MANUFACTURED BY

## O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.



# Field Seeds

**Ft. Thomas, Ky.**—Daniel Carmichael, seedsman, died Aug. 5, aged 80 years.

**Tipton, Okla.**—An alfalfa seed cleaning machine has been installed by Sanders Bros.

**Weyauwega, Wis.**—Chas. Peterson, seedsman, has bought and will occupy a store building.

**Benson, Neb.**—A seed store handling also feeds and poultry supplies will be opened in a building leased by the Rannie Hatchery.

**Buffalo, Okla.**—Rolla Graves, who was in the grain business at Camargo, has removed to this place to buy alfalfa and clover seed.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Geo. F. Booker, editor of the Seed Trade News, died of a heart ailment Aug. 20 at his home in Western Springs. He was 51 years of age.

**Carson City, Mich.**—The Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co. has given the grain and bean elevators two coats of paint; and all roofs of the plant two coats of asphalt.

**Minot, N. D.**—The elevator and warehouse of J. E. Harmon have been purchased by Magill & Co., of Fargo, operators of the Fargo Seed House. R. J. Hearonemus will have charge.

**Granville, Ill.**—Klaus Nordgren, circuit court clerk and recorder of Knox County, has resigned to be office manager for the Moews Seed Co., and with his family will reside in Spring Valley.

**Humboldt, Ia.**—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n of DeKalb, Ill., large growers of hybrid seed corn, operating a processing plant here, has leased offices in the Coddington building for a working force of forty girls.

**Spokane, Wash.**—Henry S. Church, 71, founder of the Inland Seed Co., died at his home here Aug. 6th. He was born at Walworth, Wis., and came to Spokane in 1890 and founded the city's first seed business.—F. K. H.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—Fifty Oklahoma farmers were notified that federal growing tests of alfalfa seed they sold in 1941 showed it to be not the variety represented, according to J. C. Scott, pres. of the State Board of Agriculture.

**Waterloo, Neb.**—The Robinson Seed Co. has employed as agronomist P. H. Stewart, assistant vice-pres. of the federal land bank at Omaha. Mr. Stewart for 20 years was an extension agronomist at the Nebraska Agricultural College.

**Lisbon, N. D.**—The J. N. Johnson Seed Co. recently purchased the former Rawson elevator and moved it to a new location where it is being remodeled and outfitted with latest equipment for cleaning and processing seeds. The Hartung Const. Co. had the contract.

**Fargo, N. D.**—R. F. Gunkleman has sold part of his interest in the Interstate Seed & Grain Co. to his associates, to devote more time to the management of the Farmers Grain Co. at Grandin, which recently purchased the Peavey Elevator and the elevator at Gardner of the Gardner Grain Co.

Of two plots of wheat on the Reiniger farm in Porter County, both planted on the same day, in the same field, and fertilized in the same manner, one planted to Purdue's new Fairfield variety yielded 25 bus. per acre as compared to a 19 bus. yield on the second plot, planted to the Sycamore variety.—*Purdue News.*

**Norfolk, Va.**—Lyons H. Williams died at Coral Gables, Fla., Aug. 2, aged 60 years. He owned and operated the Williams Seed Co. at Norfolk and at Plant City, Fla., before becoming Florida representative of F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Inc., of Milford, Conn. Interment was at Norfolk. One son, L. H. Williams, Jr., is a salesman for Woodruff & Sons.

**Washington, D. C.**—Production of Ladino clover seed is forecast at 345,000 lbs. of clean seed, compared with 360,000 lbs. in 1942. It is divided almost equally between Oregon and California, with the former accounting for 175,000 lbs. and California for 170,000. The 5-year (1937-41) average for Oregon alone is 226,800 lbs. The 18 per cent reduction in acreage more than offsets the better yield per acre expected this year.—U. S. D. A.

## No Vetch Weevil Found in Arkansas

By PAUL H. MILLAR  
Chief Inspector, Arkansas Plant Board

No vetch weevil was found in Arkansas in a recent survey of the state by Max Reeher of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Reeher visited points where Arkansas-grown vetch seed was being cleaned or stored at Little Rock, Stuttgart, Pine Bluff, Forrest City, Marianna, Helena, and Northeastern Arkansas.

The vetch weevil has become a serious pest in Oregon, where most of this seed is now produced, and the U. S. Dept. of Agri. is attempting to ascertain whether or not it is present in other states in which a commercial seed crop might be grown.

The weevil lays its eggs on the immature vetch seed pods in the field, and from these eggs grubs hatch out which burrow into and consume the inner portion of the seed, leaving a mere shell. Seed thus damaged are not viable and are a total loss. The vetch weevil is of foreign origin and first showed up in the United States about fifteen years ago, on the eastern seaboard, presumably brought in on imported vetch seed, the bulk of the United States supply of seed being at that time secured from Southern Europe.

## New Seed Trade Marks

EDGEWOOD FARMS, INC., Ridgefield, N. J. The word "Highlander" and the representation of the head of a Scotsman, for grass seeds, No. 459,217.

PFISTER HYBIRD CORN CO., El Paso, Ill. Eleven trade marks for seed corn, each consisting of a number, "58", "5 x 8", "159 x 187", "199 x 177", "5897", "187", "187-1", "187-2", "159", "199" and "177", consecutively numbered 447,146 to 447,162.

Steel shipping drum uses are restricted by L-197 as amended Aug. 14 by the W.P.B., giving a list of commodities which may be packed in old or new drums, naming linseed oil meal, insecticides, cylinder oils, syrups, calcium chloride. The restriction does not apply to drums made of steel heavier than 14 gage, or drums of over 25 gallons capacity if made of lighter than 23 gage steel.

## Florida Seedsmen Elect Officers

At the annual meeting of the Florida Seedsmen's Ass'n at Sanford, Fla., July 21 and 22, the following were elected: J. J. Rocco, Florida manager for W. Atlee Burpee Co. of Sanford, pres.; R. H. Simpson, Simpson Nursery Co., Monticello, first vice-pres.; E. A. Martin, E. A. Martin Seed Co., Jacksonville, formerly secy-treas., was elevated to second vice-pres.; S. S. Savage, Jackson Grain Co., Tampa, Fla., was elected secy-treas.

Philip Taylor, supervising inspector of the Department of Agriculture, Tallahassee, spoke on "Co-operation of the Department of Agriculture and Seedsmen."

Jas. Young, executive secy. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, was among those present.

Entertainment included a boat trip on the beautiful St. Johns River.

## High Heat Bad for Seed Corn

One of the surest ways to produce poor seed corn is to dry it at too high a temperature, reports the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

The trials showed a temperature of 105 to 110°F. is best where ear corn with an original moisture content of 17 to 50% is dried in a bin drier supplied with artificial heat and forced-air circulation.

Corn injured by too much heat grew into weak seedlings, many of which died. Even those which lived tended to grow slowly and yield poorly, in comparison with corn from well-processed seed.

This work showed that in general the higher the original moisture content of seed corn, the more seriously is it apt to be injured by high drying temperatures.

The velocity of the incoming air, within the limits of 60 to 100 cu. ft. per minute, did not have much effect on either the drying rate or the germination of the corn in these trials.

In another investigation, Neal and Paul Hoppe of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture found it highly desirable to harvest and dry seed corn promptly when a heavy frost struck before it was mature. Such corn, just beginning to dent and very high in moisture, developed ear rot or mold when neglected; but the same kind of corn, placed in the drier two days after the frost, was not injured by diseases and showed better than 90% germination.

Brazil is short of wheat due to shortage of ships for wheat from Argentina, and will ration bread and require it to contain 20 per cent of manioc flour.

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## Seed Industry Wage Fixed

In many localities in the Pacific Northwest seed handlers are unable to hire workers at the small increase in pay allowed by the National Labor Relations Board.

Seed processors were granted an increase to 77½ cents per hour at country points and 80½ cents in metropolitan areas; but the nearby lumber industry is paying more, a minimum of 90 cents per hour.

In the fall of the year the seed industry greatly expands its labor staff, working two shifts; but now many are unable to get enough for one full shift. Overtime must be paid for all over 56 hours per week.

## Timothy Seed Production

Production of timothy seed this year, forecast at 1,401,500 bus. (63,068,000 pounds) of thrasher-run seed, is 17 per cent smaller than the 1942 crop of 1,685,500 bus. (75,848,000 pounds) and 12 per cent below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 1,586,370 bus. (71,387,000 pounds). A smaller crop this year than last is expected in all principal producing states, except Indiana where production for the two years is indicated to be the same.

The decrease in production this year is attributed chiefly to a 13 per cent reduction in acreage. The number of acres harvested for seed this year is forecast at 382,500, compared with 440,400 acres in 1942 and with the 10-year average of 460,070 acres. Most competing crops have been more profitable to grow in recent years than timothy seed.—U. S. D. A.

## Many Kansas Seed Wheat Fields Approved

The Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, co-operating with the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, has issued a list of the "Blue Ribbon" seed wheat fields inspected and approved for certification.

Seventy-nine growers have won approval, their crops ranging from 50 bus. up to 6,300 bus.

Tenmarq was the variety grown by nearly all; two grew Kawvale and one produced Turkey.

Three of the largest growers were at Bird City, Cheyenne County, J. C. Leach with 6,300, Ray O. Atkinson with 5,600 and E. W. Underwood with 3,600 bus.

Production was large in Decatur, Marshall and Pratt Counties. H. A. Praeger of Claflin, Barton County, has 2,700 bus.

## From Abroad

India's "grow more food" campaign is expected to cause an increase of 10,000,000 acres in the food-grain area.

Carlos Alzamora, mayor of Miraflores and manager of the Cotton Chamber of Peru, is trying to arrange for the U. S. Government to buy Peru's entire output of flax. He suggested the flax be stored in Peru until it could be shipped to the United States.

Unsold stocks of wheat in Australia on July 1 were approximately 190 million bushels with no change in the slow rate of export, said a cable. Consumption of wheat as stock feed continues and is estimated to be one and three-quarters million bus. higher than at the same time last year.

Emilio A. Coni, pres. of the Argentine Grain & Elevator Commission, died recently. He was born in Buenos Aires in 1886, studied in Paris and returning to his native land was graduated with a bachelor degree at the National College. He had filled many positions of honor and responsibility, and was active in the passage of the law creating the elevator commission.

The Ecuadoran Government has lifted the ban on the export of rice, effective since November, 1942, and the 1943 Ecuadoran rice crop being estimated at from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 quintals (1 Spanish quintal equals 101.4 lbs.) compared with 1,560,000 quintals in 1942, and domestic consumption estimated at only 700,000 quintals, a large exportable surplus is expected. Decree no. 676 issued May 8, 1943, provides that during the year from June 1, 1943, to May 31, 1944, rice may be exported from Ecuador up to the amount of 800,000 quintals. Provision was made in the decree that, should the domestic price increase disproportionately, restriction on further exports would be imposed.

Morocco has sown 3,113,460 acres for the 1943 harvest, against 3,465,000 acres harvested in 1942.

Stocks of flax in Argentina are expected to be nearly exhausted by the end of the year, according to the minister of agriculture. The use of large quantities for fuel and heavy exports are given as the reason for the rapid disappearance of the large stocks on hand at the beginning of the year. The carry-over at the beginning of the current season, Dec. 1, 1942, was at a record level of 68 million bushels, and together with an average 1942 crop of 60 million, made a record supply of 128 million for the 1942-43 season.

The Argentine government authorized the grain board to sell for fuel up to 2,000,000 metric tons (73,480,000 bus.) of old crop wheat still in its possession. Sales must be made prior to Dec. 31, 1943, and at a price approximately 36c per bu. The government also authorized the board to sell for feeding livestock 500,000 tons of wheat under the same conditions. The July 22 decree prohibited the further sale of flaxseed for burning as fuel. However, it authorized the crushing of an additional 500,000 tons of seed for use as fuel.

Competent observers in Turkey predict that the short 1942 cereal crop will be followed by one of the most abundant crops ever produced in that country. Official figures on the 1942 cereal crop and estimates of the 1943 crop in tons, are as follows, 1943 estimated production shown in parenthesis: Wheat, 2,736,900 (4,000,000); barley, 1,417,151 (2,000,000); rye, 309,672 (500,000); oats, 243,244 (300,000); corn, 665,731 (750,000). The rationing of bread in Turkey continues at the rate of 300 grams per person; the price is 27 piasters per loaf of 600 grams.

## Books Received

**ELECTRONICS AT WORK:** Electronic applications in industry, in the war, in medicine and the home are illustrated and described in a new 44 page booklet announced by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. A few typical applications shown in this booklet "ELECTRONICS AT WORK" are: resistance welding control for sewing plane parts together at 1800 stitches per minute; cathode ray oscillograph for electrical circuit and lightning phenomena analysis at speeds of 1/100 of a millionth of a second; high-frequency induction heating units for plastic molding; tin reflowing and surface hardening; ignitron rectifiers for converting alternating to direct current in aluminum and magnesium production; industrial X-ray units for "inside" inspection of vital metal parts; Precipitron for removing air-borne dust particles as small as 1/250,000 of an inch. Various types of electronic tubes, key units of every electronic device, for such applications as industrial control, diathermy, power conversion, X-ray and radio are illustrated and the primary use of each identified. A copy of booklet B-3264 may be secured from Department 7 N-20, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

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# Feedstuffs

**War Food Administration** announced parity payment rates on 1942 corn and wheat will be 7.2c a bu. on corn produced in the commercial area and 13.7c a bu. on wheat.

**Pullman, Wash.**—The livestock-feeding situation in Washington State will be much more critical than for the country as a whole unless more wheat is fed than last year M. T. Buchanan and A. W. Peterson, Washington State College predicted.—F. K. H.

**Washington, D. C.**—The W.F.A. is planning a \$100,000,000 dairy feed subsidy to halt the decline in milk production. The thought is that dairymen will continue production at ceiling prices if the government will pay part of the cost of feed.

**Washington, D. C.**—The O.P.A. has corrected its error in M.P.R. 173, millfeeds, by changing the word "proportional" to "flat" so the maximum in Texas and Louisiana will be based on the lowest domestic railroad carload FLAT rate from Enid, Okla.

**Maximum prices** for the 1943 Pacific Coast crop of hops were established Aug. 19 by the O.P.A., considerably increasing the 1942 prices. For baled hops on the farm the ceiling is 74c per pound for seedless, 69c for semi-seedless and 64c for seeded hops. Dealers add 9 cents.

**Drought-afflicted** eastern states will be provided corn from federal stocks on a basis definitely related to needs of other sections and requirements of processors and feed manufacturers, but almost certainly will not receive as much as the 3,000,000 bus. forecast by farm groups meeting at Washington, Aug. 23, with War Food Administration.

**New York, N. Y.**—"We regret to announce that our inability to secure sufficient corn supplies has obliged us to curtail operations, resulting in a reduced output of Buffalo corn gluten feed, Diamond corn gluten meal and Hydrol. Obviously this will slow down deliveries, but it will be our aim to make an equitable distribution of this smaller supply."—Corn Products Sales Co.

**Fairfield, Conn.**—The Kennel Food Supply Co. has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease using the terms "meat," "meat scrap," "dry meat" or any other terms of similar import or meaning to describe any ingredient which is not meat in fact, and that in connection with the advertising of "C. F. Meat Biscuits" they will cease using the terms "meat," "dry meat" or other terms of similar import to describe a product which is not meat in fact.

**The feed situation** is becoming increasingly acute, altho some easiness of supplies has been indicated in the past week by heavy sales of corn in the north central states, partly induced by government guarantees of payments to producer-sellers, of any increase in price from Aug. 10 to Oct. 30. During the interim, kafir and milo scored an advance, being sold at over 3c a pound at one time in Kansas City. This price now has declined since the marketing of corn took place, and now kafir is quoted about 50c below the high point.—E. R. Humphrey, secy., Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

## Custom Millers on Essential List

Custom grist mills and commercial poultry hatcheries have been added to the list of essential activities, by the War Manpower Commission.

**Boston, Mass.**—Foxstand Foods, Inc., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that its "Sas" food for dogs contains any meat.

**After a brief easing** up by the temporary increase in corn sales the feed situation again is tightening. Aug. 19 No. 3 white oats at Chicago sold at 73c, a 15-year high.

## Cottonseed Meal from Brazil

Cottonseed meal from Brazil is now arriving at New York to be allocated by regional offices of the C.C.C. or the F.D.A. war boards.

About 40,000 tons of this meal were contracted by the Commodity Credit Corporation with merchants in Brazil, after obtaining shipping priorities, and will be sold without profit to the government.

## Commercial Feeds in Kentucky in 1942

As reported by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station the tonnage of commercial feeds sold in Kentucky in 1942, 426,805 tons, showed a considerable increase over 1941. About 43 per cent of this tonnage was straight by-product feed, 53.7 per cent special purpose feed.

Of the total tonnage consumed in Kentucky about 229,000 tons were special purpose feeds, of which 27 per cent were dairy feeds, 51 per cent poultry feed, 3.8 per cent horse feed, and 10.5 per cent hog feed.

Heaviest sales were of cracked corn, 22,105 tons, followed by wheat brown middlings or shorts 20,900; wheat byproduct with small amount of corn bran 20,300 tons; hominy feed 18,275; wheat gray middlings or shorts 18,075; wheat mixed feed 16,450 tons. Feeders took 1,355 tons of linseed oil meal, 11,100 tons of cottonseed meal; 12,020 tons of soybean oil meal; 3,400 tons of tankage; 1,675 tons of distillers corn dried grains, and 1,425 tons of ground barley.



J. K. Westberg, Seattle, Wash.

## J. K. Westberg Goes West

John K. Westberg, who was on leave of absence from the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, and who earned the praise of the feed trade for his forthright handling of feed questions while with the Office of Price Administration, has taken an executive position with the Albers Milling Co. of Seattle, Wash., manufacturing feed.

His ability won him rapid promotion in the O.P.A. after he joined in January, 1942, as assistant to Fred Thomas. He became head of the feed and grain section and then head of the combined cereals, feed and agricultural chemicals branch.



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# Alfalfa Meal Ceiling of Aug. 25

Maximum Price Regulation No. 456 (Alfalfa Meal), effective Aug. 25, 1943, establishes a ceiling for dehydrated alfalfa meal. F. O. B. mill prices are developed by deducting freight from the mill point to Boston from the stated Boston basis.

The maximum prices, f.o.b. mills and delivered Boston, for 17 companies representing 19 plants producing dehydrated alfalfa meal, and for 14 companies representing 16 plants producing sun-cured alfalfa meal were used in determining the ceiling prices specified in the regulation.

Maximum prices for other grades of alfalfa meal have been established according to customary differentials between those other grades and 17 per cent dehydrated protein meal, which last-named is the standard dehydrated product.

The new prices represent increases for some processors—probably not over \$4 per ton on a weighted average basis. In some instances it will represent a reduction of individual processor's prices under their March 1942 ceiling.

The price adjustment was made necessary because processors of alfalfa meal were "frozen" at their March 1942 prices, while prices for alfalfa hay have not been under price control except in a few western states. The new prices take into consideration increased hay costs and the probable advance in hay prices during the balance of this season. Since March 1942 hay prices, as well as operating costs, have advanced to such an extent that meal processors have found it very difficult to operate without an adjustment in their prices. Alfalfa hay farm prices between 1942 and 1943 have risen from 8 to 60 per cent.

Processors' carload prices per ton on domestic alfalfa meal in bulk, delivered-Boston basis, are fixed by today's regulation as follows:

Alfalfa leaf meal.....\$64.70  
Alfalfa meal—

20 per cent or over of protein..... 62.70  
17 per cent up to 20 per cent of protein 59.70  
15 per cent up to 17 per cent of protein 56.70  
Less than 15 per cent of protein..... 52.70  
Alfalfa stem meal..... 42.70

Sun-cured alfalfa meal—  
No. 1 or choice alfalfa leaf meal..... 56.70  
Standard alfalfa leaf meal..... 52.70  
No. 1, fine ground..... 44.70  
No. 1, medium..... 42.70  
No. 1, 1/4-inch screen..... 43.20  
No. 1, 1/8-inch screen..... 43.70  
No. 1, alfalfa stem meal..... 39.70  
No. 1, chopped alfalfa..... 52.70

These basic prices must be reduced by \$2 per ton for No. 2 grade meal and \$4 per ton for sample grade meal.

On sales of meal in bulk, in less than carload lots, by a processor, maximum prices f.o.b. plant may be increased at the rate of \$1 per ton.

If delivery is made by the processor to his customer's receiving point, transportation charges may be added by the processor to his f.o.b. plant ceiling prices. In the case of carload rail deliveries, transportation charges are to be calculated at the flat carload rail rate.

**JOBBERS**—Sec. 5. Maximum prices for sales of domestic alfalfa meal by jobbers. The maximum price for the sale of domestic alfalfa meal by a jobber shall be:

(a) 50c ton (maximum mark-up) for all sales in carload lots; and

(b) \$1 ton (maximum mark-up) for sales in less than carload lots or pool car lots, over the maximum price which he could lawfully have paid a processor for the quantity or quality of the commodity as purchased by him and which he is reselling plus transportation charges actually incurred by the seller in respect to the lot sold.

**WHOLESALE**—Sec. 6. Maximum prices for sales of domestic alfalfa meal by wholesal-

ers. The maximum price for the sale of domestic alfalfa meal shall be \$2.50 ton (maximum mark-up) for sales of alfalfa meal, over the maximum price which he could lawfully have paid the processor or jobber for the quantity and quality purchased (from out of which lot the sale in question is made) delivered at his warehouse plus transportation charges actually incurred by the seller from said warehouse to the buyers' receiving point.

**RETAILERS**—Sec. 7. Maximum prices for sales of domestic alfalfa meal by retailers. The maximum price for sales of domestic alfalfa meal by a retailer shall be \$7 ton (maximum mark-up) over the maximum price which he could lawfully have paid the processor, jobber or wholesaler for the quantity and quality purchased (from out of which lot the sale in ques-

tion is made) delivered at his receiving point plus transportation charges actually incurred by the seller from his receiving point to his buyer's receiving point.

The regulation also provides a method whereby the mixed feed manufacturer, who must determine his prices under Maximum Price Regulation 378 (Mixed Feeds for Animals and Poultry), may determine his cost of either the domestic or imported alfalfa meal he uses in his feeding mixtures.

This regulation has no application to sales or deliveries of domestic and imported alfalfa meal made within the area known as Region VIII (Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada and California), which already has a price ceiling established by authority of its own Regional OPA Office.

Consideration is being given to the possibility of allowing OPA Regional Offices to adjust prices named in the regulation, at both manufacturer and merchandising levels, to meet special conditions peculiar to individual areas.

## **YOU CAN HELP STRETCH PROTEIN-RICH FEEDS**

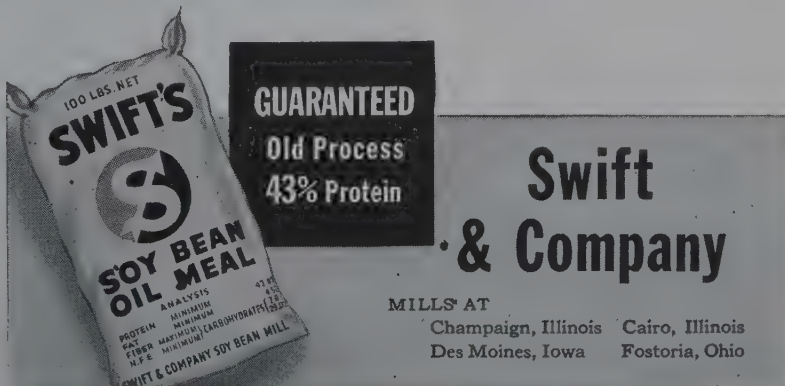
The country's soybean oil meal supply is limited. Yet, because of its high protein content, soybean oil meal is more valuable and in greater demand than ever.

Tell your customers, therefore, how to make soybean oil meal go as far as possible. Doing so, you can help yourself and your country.

Here are a few suggestions. Feed cows according to actual need; don't waste protein by feeding production rations to dry stock and bulls. Put pigs on a good pasture, restrict soybean oil meal in their fattening rations—after they have reached 75 to 100 pounds. Feed sows when they need proteins the most—during gestation and lactation.

There are countless suggestions on how to conserve protein-rich feeds in a new bulletin released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Write for your copy of the "Government-Industry Protein Conservation Program." It can be most helpful.

And may we thank you for your cooperation in these times. Because of wartime conditions, we cannot supply you with all the Swift's Oil Meal you want. You have been most understanding. We will, however, continue to make every effort to distribute the available supply fairly.



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## Making the Most of Available Feeds

By DR. R. M. BETHKE, Ohio Agr. Exp. Station, before International Baby Chick Ass'n

We have reached the stage in our meat, milk and egg production program where "feeding as usual" is no longer possible. In fact, the present shortage of feed makes it necessary, if not mandatory, for everyone who is directly or indirectly connected with food production to consider it his duty to not only conserve feed wherever and whenever possible but to make every pound of potential feed count as never before. We must not only talk about, but put into practice, procedures which will conserve feed and make the best possible use of available supplies. It is high time that we become realists and look at the facts in a realistic way. Wishful thinking and selfish attitudes will not help but rather hinder the essential and necessary food production program.

**SHORTAGES ARE REAL.**—A great deal of confusion and misunderstanding has occurred and still exists regarding the feed situation. Many poultrymen and hatcherymen, as well as other livestock feeders, cannot understand why there should be a shortage of this or that feed when less than a year ago they were led to believe that there would be enough for all. I shall not go into the numerous reasons for the shortages, except to say that the shortages are real and that many of our feed supplies are not sufficient to give everyone, large or small, all that he could use or might want.

The feed industry realized the seriousness of the protein and feed situation the latter part of last year and took the matter up with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture. The outcome of these several conferences was the voluntary protein conservation program in which the feeder, feed dealer and feed manufacturer are asked to take part in. This voluntary program was set up to conserve or to so use the available supplies of protein so as to provide adequate nutrition of poultry and livestock without waste. I am certain that you have heard about the program. It is not my purpose to discuss the program except to state that, in my estimation, if the recommendations as set up in the program are followed and the feeds made complete in vitamins and minerals, that they will do a satisfactory job if properly used. I think that every poultryman, hatcheryman and feedman should co-operate in this voluntary program insofar as it is possible to follow it.

Within the past few months another serious problem has appeared—namely, one of whole grains. [Corn? Ed.]. This in many respects is more serious than the protein problem. What can you as hatcherymen and poultrymen do to help out in the situation? My answer to this question is, (1) by eliminating, at once, all wasteful practices and, (2) by making the most efficient use possible of available feeds.

**CULL FLOCKS.**—You know as well as I that birds that are not laying or do not produce their just share of eggs are unprofitable so why keep them and continue to give them feed which would nourish more profitable producers. Likewise, did you ever see inferior, runty or diseased growing stock turn into number one layers? The chances are that you have not, so why not cull them out of the flock and conserve the feed that they would eat for more promising prospects. The slogan of every poultryman should be—cull every week not just once or twice a year.

**MORTALITY** in poultry represents a tremendous waste of feed each year. Dr. Sloan of the University of Minnesota calculated recently that nearly a million tons of feed were wasted last year through mortality in chicks, poults and laying stock. If we could reduce the mortality by about one-half, in chicks from 15 to 7.5 per cent, in poults from 28 to 15 per cent, and in hens from 20 to 10 per cent, we could, according to his figures, actually save

between 400 and 500 thousand tons of feed. Most certainly, it is sound economy for every poultryman to follow sound principles of sanitation, disease and parasite control, and management to save feed and make more money for himself.

A great deal of good feed is wasted by improper feeding and by not using proper feeders. Thousands of poultrymen, I am confident, could save from 20 to 25 per cent of their chick mash bill by using proper waste-proof feeders and by not filling them too full at any feeding.

**THE RAT MENACE.**—Do not overlook or underestimate the rat menace in feed conservation. It has been estimated that rats cost the United States farmers \$250,000,000 annually. Poultrymen probably suffer greater losses from rats than any other farm group. It has been stated that more than 60 per cent of the chickens in this country are housed in rat infested buildings. Each mature rat will eat about 20 pounds of feed a year—not counting the amount it wastes. Some have estimated that it costs \$1 a year to have a rat around the feed or poultry house. Aside from the feed they eat and waste, rats are a disease and parasite menace. We cannot afford to feed rats, especially when human lives are at stake.

It is also possible to save feed by making use of succulent green pasture for chicks, growing stock and laying birds. The pasture will not only save on the total amount of feed but will reduce the necessity for special vitamin and protein supplements. In considering pastures, we must realize that good poultry pastures do not "just happen." Good pastures must be planned in advance and they must be properly cared for. Fall pasture is just as good and vital as spring or summer pasture. It is not too late to plan and provide for fall pastures.

Another suggestion that I would like to leave with you is to make a special effort to put up some high quality leafy legume hay this summer or early fall for possible feeding this winter. Good alfalfa meals may be hard to get this winter and next spring, and the fellow who has some good leafy legume hay to fall back on does not need to worry. Another possibility is to make some grass silage which can be used as green feed during the winter and early spring months.

**SUPPLY VITAMIN A.**—Many poultrymen are perplexed because they cannot obtain corn to feed in the usual amounts. If corn is not obtainable, other grains like the sorghums, wheat, barley or oats can be used. The chief difference between yellow corn and the other grains is that the former contains vitamin A. Thus, when yellow corn is replaced with other grains special precautions must be taken to make certain that the ration will provide adequate vitamin A. This is a problem only when birds are not on good green range or do not receive adequate amounts of green feed.

**GOOD BREEDING** is also a factor in the efficient utilization of feed. This might seem somewhat far fetched. Nevertheless, it is not as far fetched as you might suppose, because a Leghorn hen that lays 200 eggs a year will produce one dozen eggs for every 5 pounds of feed she consumes, whereas a hen that is capable of laying only 100 eggs will consume 8 pounds of feed for every dozen eggs she lays. Obviously, a bird that has the inherited capacity to lay 200 eggs is a more efficient converter of feed into human food than one that is bred to lay only 100 or 150 eggs. This clearly shows the importance of having chickens which are genetically capable of laying a large number of eggs.

Every year thousands of tons of potentially good feed are wasted in the form of by-product incubator eggs. On the assumption that 35 per cent of the eggs set last year failed to hatch

and were not used, we wasted around 2,000,000 cases of eggs or over 20,000,000 pounds of potential dry feed which could have substituted for meat, fish, milk or other protein and vitamin supplements in poultry or other livestock feeds. Actually, no such utilization of the by-product incubator eggs can be realized because many of the infertile eggs have a ready market for other purposes and because of the perishable nature of the product and the time and labor involved in preparing the by-product for feeding. Nevertheless, this valuable feed product should now be used to the very limit of its possibilities. If only one-half of the product were used, it would help materially in the present critical feed situation.

**A Contract** to buy wheat in Algeria at \$2.10 per bushel was discovered in Algiers by Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, who stated it would be better for the contract to be canceled by the North African Economic Board. The State Department says not enough ships are available to carry United States wheat abroad.

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# Dedication of Tennessee River Waterways

By PAUL SEVERANCE

Grain and feed interests with an eye to southern markets will do well to keep closely posted on the development of terminal facilities on the Tennessee River. Under the general heading of the promotion of inland navigation, sponsored vigorously by the TVA, and brought into the foreground more recently through the organization of the Tennessee River Waterways Conference, the first of a series of four new terminals on this waterway will be dedicated in Chattanooga on Aug. 27. While this terminal is designed to facilitate the movement of general cargoes, barged down the Mississippi and Ohio and up the Tennessee for transshipment by rail and truck, it is closely linked with the inevitable increase in the barging of grain to this area which is taking a healthy up-turn and offers many opportunities for transportation economies that far-sighted shippers of grains will not overlook.

As an example of this trend, as it directly affects the grain and milling industry, the grain elevator at Guntersville, Ala., built by the O. J. Walls Co., was recently bought by Cargill, Inc. of Minneapolis, who also is said to be considering building another elevator at Chattanooga, a hundred miles up stream. The Alabama Flour Mills, a subsidiary of the Nebraska Milling group, recently opened a mill and elevator at Decatur, with storage room for 365,000 bus. which will be extended to a million bushel capacity as a post war development. This company is now barging grain from St. Louis in 40,000 bus. barge-load shipments.

Restrictions in middle western wheat acreages and the current labor shortage are having their influence, too, on this Tennessee Valley program. Many Alabama farmers, formerly devoting their acreage to cotton, are considering substantial plantings of wheat this fall. This provides a needed crop diversion, requires less cultivation than cotton, and offers a tempting cash crop for spring which works in well with the trend to bring new mills to this region.

The Mountain City Mills, at Chattanooga, have been shipping in wheat on privately owned barges received at their own terminal there for the past several years. This practice of private operation undoubtedly will mark the trend in the shipping of grain on the Tennessee until volume reaches the point where large storage elevators can be supported practically. But the shipment of grains by water is increasing at a surprising rate, and with the TVA as well as the Waterways Conference vigorously promoting this water-borne traffic, and with the cities of the Valley each visualizing new importance for themselves as inland ports and distribution centers, a new era of transportation that links the Tennessee with great flow of Ohio and Mississippi traffic is definitely under way.

The commercial development of the Tennessee extends some 650 miles from the mouth of the river at Paducah, with its huge Kentucky dam now building, up-stream to Knoxville. This embraces a series of nine power developments including a chain of locks that will provide a constant nine foot navigation channel the full length of the waterway. The building of the dams, considered first for power, has created a series of lakes dedicated recently as The Great Lakes of the South. These are being exploited dramatically as an inland water playground of considerable promise. The navigation of the river has come somewhat more slowly and less spectacularly but holds possibilities that are certainly not second to either power or recreation. As a matter of practical utility, based on the economy of water-borne freight as compared to rail or truck, it is estimated that freight carried on this river will reach 2,647,000 tons in 1945 which will mean a saving in transportation costs to shippers of some \$3,451,740, or an average of \$1.30 per ton.

Chattanooga and Guntersville are obviously the logical transshipment ports which will benefit most in this development; Chattanooga is much

the larger and is generally considered as the key industrial center of the Valley, but both have distinct advantages that will lead to quick development. The four projected terminals, the first of which has just been dedicated, are at Chattanooga, Knoxville, Guntersville and Decatur. Costs of construction are being borne by the TVA and are approximately \$175,000 at each port.

The movement of wheat stands high in the list of projected tonnage but the trend of development will be highly diversified. Goods will be barged to Guntersville and Chattanooga, for example, and transhipped by rail or truck to Atlanta and to Birmingham as distribution points. The ports will serve also for the collection of freight that originates in the Tennessee Valley and throughout the southeast which can be barged to Mississippi and Ohio ports as re-

turn cargo shipments.

This opening of barge commerce on the Tennessee has been rushed ahead of schedule in an effort to relieve congested rail transportation of war supplies.

This first step, which is marked by the dedication of the Chattanooga terminal, is certainly a significant departure that holds important possibilities in this field. It extends the total length of the Mississippi river system to an approximate 5,000 miles of nine-foot navigable channels that serve river ports in 17 states. And the very diversification of shipping will make other services possible that are essential to the development of this waterway as carrier of grains and processed cereals.

This is a beginning, but the possibilities for advantage to grain and feed dealers are far greater than it is possible to visualize now. For specific information inquiries can be addressed profitably to Earl P. Carter, chairman of the Tennessee River Water Conference, in care of Chattanooga, Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Says Charles Holman of Holman Sweet Feed Mill, Springfield, Robertson County, Tenn. Read further what Holman says:



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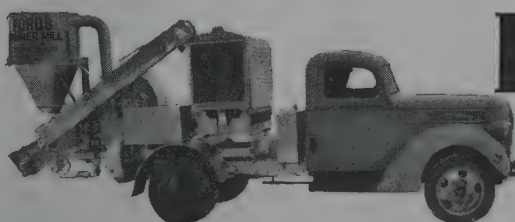
serves their precious tires and trucks.

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# FORDS

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## Protein Economy in Poultry Feeds

By DR. A. R. WINTER, Ohio State University

Shortages of protein feedstuffs have made it necessary to make many substitutions in poultry rations in recent months. Many have questioned the value of the rations when the animal protein feedstuffs, commonly fed, are greatly reduced and in some instances, completely replaced by vegetable protein feedstuffs. Broiler feeding tests have recently been completed at Ohio State University, which indicate that all or nearly all of the animal protein feedstuffs in a starting and growing ration may be replaced by vegetable protein feedstuffs, with satisfactory results.

TWO TRIALS were conducted. There were 28 cross-bred (New Hampshire x White Wyandotte) chicks in each lot. They were raised in

tions which contain vegetable protein feedstuffs as the only protein supplement.

Irwin and Kempster compared a broiler ration containing 5 per cent dried milk and 10 per cent meat scraps as the protein supplements with a similar ration containing 25 per cent soybean meal as the only protein supplement. The growth was a little better on the all vegetable protein ration but the efficiency of feed utilization and the quality of the broilers were not quite as good. They concluded that satisfactory growth could be obtained with as little as 2 per cent meat scraps as the only source of animal protein in a ration containing 25 per cent soybean oil meal. The ration also contained 10 per cent alfalfa leaf meal.

Bird and Groschke obtained from 78.4 to 99.2 per cent as efficient growth and feed utilization with rations containing soybean meal as the only protein supplement as with their control ration, which contained 4 per cent fish meal and

soybean meal. They found that different lots of both expeller and solvent processed soybean meal varied in feeding value. Bird and Groschke's rations contained 5 per cent alfalfa leaf meal. They used a feeding oil and riboflavin concentrate to supply part of the vitamin A and riboflavin.

Almquist reported 93 per cent as efficient results with an all vegetable protein broiler mash feed containing 30 per cent soybean meal, as with a similar control ration containing 10 per cent sardine meal and 10 per cent soybean meal as the protein supplements. Soybean meal was fed in turkey starting rations at levels of 5 to 30 per cent, along with animal protein feedstuffs, with satisfactory results. Cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal were fed in amounts vary-

Table 1. Starting and Growing Rations Used in the Tests

|                                   | 1<br>Animal<br>Protein<br>(Control) | 2<br>Animal and<br>Vegetable<br>Protein | 3<br>Animal<br>Protein<br>Reduced | 4<br>Animal<br>Protein<br>Replaced | 5<br>Cottonseed<br>Meal<br>Supplement |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Yellow corn .....                 | 40.5                                | 31                                      | 26                                | 24                                 | 24                                    |
| Standard mids .....               | 20                                  | 15                                      | 15                                | 15                                 | 15                                    |
| Bran .....                        | 5                                   | 10                                      | 10                                | 10                                 | 10                                    |
| Oats .....                        | 10                                  | 10                                      | 10                                | 10                                 | 10                                    |
| Meat scraps .....                 | 8                                   | 5                                       | 2.5                               | 0                                  | 0                                     |
| Dried buttermilk .....            | 10                                  | 0                                       | 0                                 | 0                                  | 0                                     |
| Dried whey .....                  | 0                                   | 5                                       | 2.5                               | 0                                  | 0                                     |
| *Soybean meal .....               | 0                                   | 15                                      | 20                                | 25                                 | 12.5                                  |
| Cottonseed meal .....             | 0                                   | 0                                       | 0                                 | 0                                  | 12.5                                  |
| Alfalfa leaf meal (dehydrated) .. | 5                                   | 5                                       | 10                                | 10                                 | 10                                    |
| Limestone .....                   | 0                                   | 2                                       | 2                                 | 2                                  | 2                                     |
| Bone meal .....                   | 0                                   | 0                                       | 0                                 | 2                                  | 2                                     |
| **Salt (manganized) .....         | .5                                  | 1                                       | 1                                 | 1                                  | 1                                     |
| ***Irradiated sterol .....        | 1                                   | 1                                       | 1                                 | 1                                  | 1                                     |
|                                   | 100.                                | 100                                     | 100                               | 100                                | 100                                   |

\*Expeller processed soybean meal.

\*\*Sodium chloride 98 per cent and manganous sulphate 2 per cent.

\*\*\*1 part delsterol (2,000 A. O. A. C. units of D per gram) and soybean oil meal 39 parts.

Table 2. Growth, Feed Consumption, Mortality and Grades of Broilers

|                                 | 1<br>Animal<br>Protein<br>(Control) | 2<br>Animal and<br>Vegetable<br>Protein | 3<br>Animal<br>Protein<br>Reduced | 4<br>Animal<br>Protein<br>Replaced | 5<br>Cottonseed<br>Meal<br>Supplement |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Average weight at:              |                                     |   |                                   |                                    |                                       |
| 4 weeks .....                   | .61                                 | .64                                     | .64                               | .66                                | .63                                   |
| 8 weeks .....                   | 1.85                                | 1.78                                    | 1.69                              | 1.75                               | 1.65                                  |
| 10 weeks .....                  | 2.57                                | 2.43                                    | 2.32                              | 2.33                               | 2.25                                  |
| Pounds of feed per lb. of gain: |                                     |   |                                   |                                    |                                       |
| 1st 4 weeks .....               | 2.6                                 | 2.6                                     | 2.6                               | 2.6                                | 2.7                                   |
| 1st 8 weeks .....               | 3.2                                 | 3.3                                     | 3.6                               | 3.5                                | 3.7                                   |
| 1st 10 weeks .....              | 3.4                                 | 3.6                                     | 3.9                               | 3.9                                | 3.9                                   |
| Mortality number .....          | 2                                   | 3                                       | 3                                 | 7                                  | 1                                     |
| Cases of leg troubles .....     | 3                                   | 4                                       | 5                                 | 3                                  | 5                                     |
| Number in live grades:          |                                     |   |                                   |                                    |                                       |
| A .....                         | 9                                   | 18                                      | 12                                | 11                                 | 17                                    |
| B .....                         | 14                                  | 25                                      | 32                                | 28                                 | 28                                    |
| C .....                         | 0                                   | 5                                       | 4                                 | 7                                  | 4                                     |
| Rejects .....                   | 0                                   | 1                                       | 0                                 | 0                                  | 1                                     |
|                                 | 28                                  | 56                                      | 56                                | 56                                 | 56                                    |

batteries. The rations listed in Table 1 were fed for a period of ten weeks. Growth, feed consumption, health and mortality records were kept. They are summarized in Table 2.

RATIONS with little or no animal protein in them did not produce quite as rapid growth and were not utilized quite as efficiently as rations containing larger amounts of animal protein. However, the rate of growth and the efficiency of feed utilization, even on the all vegetable protein rations, may be considered satisfactory. There appeared to be no appreciable difference in the feathering or quality of the broilers produced on any of the rations.

There was no advantage in substituting cottonseed meal for part of the soybean meal in the all vegetable protein ration. However, in case of soybean meal shortage, cottonseed meal may be used in starting and growing rations. In other trials, it was found that when the 10 per cent dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal was omitted from the all vegetable protein rations, a slower rate of growth and more leg troubles were encountered. This was true when a feeding oil and riboflavin concentrate were used to supply vitamin A and riboflavin supplied by alfalfa. From these and other trials reported in the literature, it seems highly desirable to use an ample quantity of good alfalfa leaf meal in ra-

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ing from 5 to 20 per cent in rations, replacing similar amounts of soybean meal. The results were satisfactory.

Norris and Heuser have recently reported that starting and growing rations containing as little as 3 per cent fish meal promoted maximum growth when the remainder of the protein supplement was supplied by soybean meal.

As pointed out by Almquist, rations which supply adequate protein for growth may be expected to meet the protein requirements for egg production. Therefore, all vegetable protein supplement mash feeds may be expected to give satisfactory egg production, when properly supplemented with other essential nutrients.

## Washington State Organized for Poultry Conservation

At a recent meeting of the poultry industry held in Seattle, Aug. 10, to which representatives of varied industry interests were invited, a Washington State Poultry Conservation Committee was organized to carry the national Poultry Conservation for Victory Program to the industry in this state. Fred Frasier, Extension Poultryman, was elected chairman of this committee and the following executive committee of six members elected and authorized to assist Mr. Frasier in the promotion of the program: Dr. C. M. Hamilton, Washington State Veterinary Medical Association; L. C. Boggs, hatcheryman and breeder; Russell Rathbone, State Turkey Council; Dr. M. O. Barnes, State Department of Agriculture; Arthur R. Hill, Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n; and Hall Johnson, secretary in charge of publicity.

The Poultry Conservation for Victory program sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is briefly: A program of management, good feeding practices and disease control for the conservation of the nation's poultry resources by improving livability. High-lighting the new program are three attractive and readable pamphlets: "Laying House Program," "Chicken Brooding and Rearing Program" and "Turkey Rearing Program," outlining recommended practices that have proved successful in the field. These pamphlets are prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and delivered at cost to the State Poultry Conservation Committee for distribution to the industry.

It was agreed at the organization meeting that

the feed dealers are the most logical group to assume responsibility for distributing the "Laying House Program," with the state hatcherymen assuming like responsibility for distributing the "Chick Brooding and Rearing Program" immediately prior to the 1944 hatching season. The Extension Service is now in the process of distributing the "Turkey Rearing Program" to all turkey growers in the state.—Arthur Hill, manager, Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n.

## To Confer on Poultry Conservation

The National Poultry Advisory Council has called a meeting to promote a nationwide publicity campaign for poultry conservation.

Invited are the publicity directors and advertising managers of leading feed manufacturers, hatcheries, poultry packers and representatives of the trade and poultry press.

The meeting will open at 10 a.m. Sept. 10 in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, with a talk by Lloyd Larson, publicity man of the Poultry Council.

## C.C.C. Authorized to Sell Oil Meal at Higher Prices

Effective Aug. 28 the O.P.A. has amended M.P.R. 442 as follows:

1. Sec. 7 (a) is amended to read as follows: (a) The maximum price for the sale or delivery of peanut oil meal, sized cake or pellets by a grinder shall be the maximum price of the processor (from whom the peanut oil cake was obtained) for a like sale of such oil meal, sized cake or pellets, plus an addition at the rate of 50 cents per ton plus actual or reasonable transportation charges, if any, incurred by the seller in respect to the lot sold.

2. Sec. 21 is added to read as follows: Sec. 21. Notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation, any peanut oil meal, cake, sized cake or pellets purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation from a processor at not more than the maximum prices established in section 5 hereof, or otherwise acquired by such corporation, may be sold and delivered by such corporation, acting directly or thru such other person as it may designate, at not more than the maximum prices established by section 4 hereof.

## Wayne Feeds Award 100 Victory Bonds

National winners in the Wayne Feed "Victory Farmer" contest have just been announced by Allied Mills.

From the thousands of records submitted, the ten best in each of ten different feeding classifications were selected and the farmers submitting these records were each awarded a \$25 War Bond. Efficiency of production and efforts exerted in producing "More Food for Victory" were the determining factors in selecting the winners. Everyone who sent in a record received a beautiful Victory Farmer Plaque.

## C.C.C. Profits by Ceiling Boost

The Commodity Credit Corporation seized all stocks, paid the owner his costs, sold it back at the new ceiling and collected the difference which the feeder is now paying in increased costs of his cottonseed and other protein feeds.

Commenting on this situation B. D. Eddie, pres. of the Oklahoma Feed Manufacturers Ass'n points out that "No feed processor, mill, or retailer is collecting the difference—and the last thing we want to do is raise prices, because it reduces or profits."

He pointed out that one feed he manufactures has increased in price from \$2.25 a hundred to \$3.25, since January. However, under a freeze order placed against the manufacturer by an O.P.A. order in January, the profit is limited to about 22 cents a sack.

"That profit was figured before the cost of doing business, or labor, or anything else had advanced," said Eddie. "A profit of 20 cents on a \$2.25 item is a whale of a lot more than it is on a \$3.25 item."

The excuse apparently used by government authorities for seizure of the difference between old costs, and new ceilings on protein feeds, is that they did not want anyone to profit by the move.

"It looks as tho the C.C.C. is attempting to get back some of the money which it has passed out in various subsidies authorized by congress," said Eddie. "That's about the only way anyone in this area can figure it out."

## 1943 CCC Wheat Loans

The Commodity Credit Corporation through Aug. 14 had completed 35,289 loans on 31,291,966 bus. of 1943 wheat in the amount of \$40,217,014.41.

This is the first report on loans made at the 1943 wheat loan rate of \$1.23 at the farm. The average amount advanced was \$1.29 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations.

On the same date last year 125,016 loans had been completed on 63,587,894 bus. Loans by States on 1943 wheat follow:

| States in Which Loans Originated | Farm Stored (bushels) | Warehouse Stored (bushels) | Amount Advanced |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| California .....                 | 4,560                 | 5,772.96                   |                 |
| Colorado .....                   | 408,790               | 505,494.51                 |                 |
| Delaware .....                   | 5,136                 | 7,554.31                   |                 |
| Illinois .....                   | 28,816                | 37,565.79                  |                 |
| Indiana .....                    | 28,283                | 37,775.17                  |                 |
| Iowa .....                       | 30,526                | 39,745.55                  |                 |
| Kansas .....                     | 1,196,038             | 16,579,280.11              |                 |
| Kentucky .....                   | 29,924                | 40,883.35                  |                 |
| Maryland .....                   | 191,043               | 277,722.90                 |                 |
| Michigan .....                   | 631                   | 823.08                     |                 |
| Minnesota .....                  | 3,552                 | 4,542.34                   |                 |
| Missouri .....                   | 57,106                | 73,509.42                  |                 |
| Montana .....                    | 696                   | 763.51                     |                 |
| Nebraska .....                   | 534,249               | 2,879,041.44               |                 |
| New Mexico .....                 | 1,088                 | 576,094.20                 |                 |
| North Dakota .....               | 550                   | 702.84                     |                 |
| Ohio .....                       | 33,012                | 44,098.73                  |                 |
| Oklahoma .....                   | 85,799                | 7,367,381.19               |                 |
| Pennsylvania .....               | 5,935                 | 8,408.80                   |                 |
| South Dakota .....               | 78,258                | 99,142.88                  |                 |
| Tennessee .....                  | 58,008                | 80,956.33                  |                 |
| Texas .....                      | 203,750               | 11,160,969.76              |                 |
| Virginia .....                   | 136                   | 21,795.05                  |                 |
| Wyoming .....                    | 298,112               | 366,990.19                 |                 |
| Totals .....                     | 2,021,267             | 29,270,699                 | \$40,217,014.41 |



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## Corn Booked to Arrive

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13.—The feature in the grain market during the past week has been the booking of corn on a to arrive basis on a scope not experienced in many years past; as a matter of fact, some in the trade were of the opinion that a record had been set up in that respect. Reported acceptances of to arrive bids to the country during the last two sessions alone amounted to around 4½ millions of bushels. Bookings became so heavy that it became necessary for processors and other buyers to stipulate shipment running well toward the end of September so as not to result in the disruption of unloading facilities.—F. C. Bisson, Director of Public Relations.

## Pacific Area Feed Council Organized

By F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Feed Ass'n representatives of Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada have organized the Pacific Area Feed Council to co-ordinate the industry and obtain better distribution of scarce feed ingredients, at a special meeting in Portland, Aug. 16.

The Council was formed with a goal of attempting to get a full share of scarce ingredients for the Pacific coast area and to work closer with various state war boards.

R. J. Smith of San Francisco, chairman of the feed committee of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, was named chairman. Others on the Council included Prof. H. E. Cosby, head of the Oregon State college husbandry department; Walter Scott, Portland, chairman of the Oregon Feed Dealers' feed committee; Robert Taylor, chairman of the Oregon state war board; H. L. Wolf, chairman of the Washington state war board; John Locke and Art Hill, Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Seattle; Charles Quinn, Missoula, Mont.; Troy Cox, directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Los Angeles, and Leon Jackson, secy., Oregon Feed Dealers' Ass'n.

## Washington Planners Erred

The critical feed situation shows no improvement, and it is beginning to dawn upon the Washington planners that they have probably erred in some of their past calculations. Men can plan, but Mother Nature often upsets their plans. 1942 was a most favorable year over all the North American continent, and a record production of food and feed was recorded for that year. Then increased goals were set for 1943, but still with restrictions on acreage of our most important bread grain, wheat.

Then, Nature stepped in and upset the 1943 production plans as is revealed by the August first report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This cut in production coming at a period of greatly increased needs makes it doubly important that the subject receive careful study and prompt action. This report shows a total shortage of the most important food and feed commodities, totaling nearly 21 million tons as compared with 1942 production. That shortage represents more than the total food supplies that were sent to Europe following the first World War.

We are told from authoritative sources that the food situation in Europe today is worse than it was after the World War I. What the situation will be after this war ends can hardly be imagined.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

The Canadian Wheat Board announced Aug. 24 that export permits would not be issued for shipment of whole grains from ports east of Fort William, except for mixed oats.

Norwalk, O.—Chas. Woodward, elevator operator, reports that farmers are selling their ordinary soft wheat at \$1.70 per bushel and buying government feed wheat of better quality at \$1.14.

## California Feed Dealers

During July, 296 inspection visits to feed dealers, stores, mixers, and dairy and poultry ranches were made by the California Dept. of Agriculture.

At the end of July, there were 1,840 licensed feed concerns for the fiscal year July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944.

Of the 656 inspection samples tested by the Feed Laboratory, 373 conformed to the guaranteed analyses while 283 were deficient. There were 169 major violations for discrepancies in analyses.

Three hearings were held during July for violations of the Commercial Feeding Stuffs provisions of the California Agricultural Code.

## Soybeans Divide into Feed or Food

Emil A. Buelens, production superintendent of the Glidden Co., says: The handling of the soybean in the elevator has not given us much of a problem. Generally, it should be handled the same as we handle other types of grains although most processors, before a car of soybeans is unloaded, get a complete analysis of the car.

From this analysis is determined whether or not a car should be used to produce edible products. The amount of damage, splits, and foreign material have a definite effect upon the quality of the flour or grit produced.

We will take the state inspection which, for example, would show damage of 5%. In our grading of this same carload we might find the damage as high as 15%.

In determining the percent of damage in the beans we will take the bean and grind it so that we can actually see whether the meat of the bean has been discolored in any way. If we find that this meat has been damaged or is spotty (which would show up as damage after processing) this particular carload of beans is not used for edible products.

Generally speaking, as far as the processor is concerned, other than separating his beans for safe storage, he will make but two distinctions between beans—those which are used for edible purposes and those which are used for meal production.

The two types of soya flour and grits will be sold to housewives thruout the country. These include both those from which most of the natural oil of the bean has been extracted and those which retain all of the natural oil, called full-fat flour and grits. Attractive small packages of these products will be sold for home use, not as substitutes for wheat flour, but as protein fortifiers in breads, cakes, pancakes, meat loaves, and other homemade standbys.—Donald S. Payne, chief of the soya products section F. D. A.

## Arkansas in Desperate Need of Feed

By J. H. GLASS

State, federal and county officials of Arkansas, who met Aug. 17 with Governor Homer M. Adkins to consider plans for relieving the critical feed situation were told that black market corn is not finding its way into Arkansas in sufficient volume to relieve the situation.

The corn may be purchased on the black market for \$1.45 a bushel, and only one who has the money may obtain it. The ceiling price set on corn in the corn belt is \$1.07. It was estimated at the conference that by the time the grain was shipped to Arkansas through regular channels it would retail for \$1.65 or \$1.70 a bushel.

Gov. Adkins and agricultural leaders have urged raising of the ceiling price to \$1.41 a bushel so that corn might become available to feeders of this section. The group estimated that 25,000,000 bushels of corn and 300,000 tons of hay would be needed to avoid wholesale liquidation of the livestock in the state.

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## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

### Grain Processing Classified Essential

The War Manpower Commission in general order No. 11, issued Aug. 17 has reissued its list of essential activities to include all the amendments that have been made from time to time.

Included are commercial poultry hatcheries, seed processing, threshing, cleaning, custom grist milling, production of conveyors, blowers, exhaust fans, power transmission equipment, production of machinery, warehousing, repair services; also the processing of food, production of eggs, flour and other grain mill products, prepared feeds for animals and fowls, starch, cereals, rice, corn syrup.

### Soymeal Replacing Meat and Fish Meals

Thirty-two groups of White Leghorn cockerels were brooded in battery brooders and fed all-mash rations for four weeks. The basal ration was the regular W.S.C. chick starting mash. Chicks fed rations which contained meatscrap had lower body weight at four weeks of age than those fed rations with soybean meal, pilchard fishmeal and herring fishmeal.

Rations containing 25 per cent pilchard or herring fishmeal and 75 per cent soybean oil meal gave excellent results. When the percent protein was raised to 19.6 per cent, the groups fed all soybean oil meal protein gave as good results as the groups fed herring or pilchard fishmeal at a level of 17.6 per cent protein.—Western Washington Exp. Station.

### Suit for \$19,000 in Turkey Feed

A recess has been taken until Sept. 24 by the U. S. court at Kansas City in the suit brought by General Mills, Inc., to recover \$19,000 for turkey feeds delivered to W. Richard Clark and Thos. G. Clark of McBaine, Mo.

Defendants have made a counterclaim of \$400,000 for losses of turkeys allegedly due to the prepared feed.

Instructions which came with the feed recommended confinement of the bird. Several farmers testified that they were having nutritional troubles when the birds were confined and limited to the mixed feed; but that when they were turned out to roam in addition to using the mixed feed they grew satisfactorily.

Among the expert witnesses called were Dr. W. A. Albrecht of the soils department and C. E. Rhode of the poultry department of the Missouri College of Agriculture; and Anton J. Carlson, physiologist of the University of Chicago Medical School.—P. J. P.

### Fewer Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 corn belt states on Aug. 1 this year was 11 per cent smaller than a year earlier. This is the second year in succession that the number of cattle on feed Aug. 1 was smaller than a year earlier, the number on Aug. 1, 1941, having reached a record high. On Apr. 1 the number on feed was 1 per cent larger than a year earlier and on Jan. 1 was 8 per cent larger.

Compared with a year earlier, the number on Aug. 1 was down in all states but two, Wisconsin and South Dakota. The decreases were 30 per cent in Minnesota, 20 per cent in Ohio, Illinois, and Kansas, 10 per cent in Nebraska, and 5 per cent in Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Missouri.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt states during the first 6 months of 1943 continued at a high level. Records of shipments both from stockyard markets and direct into 8 states show a total movement this year of about 649,000 head, compared with 672,000 in 1942 and 686,000 in 1941.

### Feed Sales in Ohio

Feed mixers will be pleased to learn that in Ohio while sales of mixed feeds increased 22 per cent in 1942 over 1941, sales of unmixed feed showed a slight decline, as reported by J. I. Falconer of the Ohio Experiment Station.

| Estimated total tons of commercial feeds reaching the retail trade in Ohio |         |         |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|  | 1937    | 1940    | 1941    | 1942*   |
| <b>Mixed feeds:</b>  |         |         |         |         |
| Dairy feeds.....   | 73,030  | 84,767  | 99,474  | 117,797 |
| Poultry feeds.....   | 145,885 | 173,536 | 204,044 | 248,730 |
| Hog feeds.....   | 42,946  | 48,123  | 61,963  | 85,373  |
| Other mixed feeds  | 23,904  | 30,623  | 35,927  | 38,208  |
| Total.....   | 285,765 | 337,049 | 401,408 | 490,108 |
| <b>Unmixed feeds:</b>  |         |         |         |         |
| Soybean meal.....  | 22,297  | 70,900  | 77,657  | 68,082  |
| Cottonseed meal..  | 11,461  | 7,104   | 8,805   | 10,525  |
| Linseed oil meal..   | 10,254  | 21,126  | 38,120  | 41,745  |
| Bran.....  | 40,493  | 45,159  | 48,876  | 50,298  |
| Middlings.....   | 52,966  | 53,020  | 49,961  | 52,169  |
| Alfalfa meal.....  | 4,349   | 5,584   | 5,579   | 5,478   |
| Gluten feeds.....  | 14,949  | 20,712  | 23,168  | 26,550  |
| Hominy.....  | 12,443  | 23,086  | 30,806  | 29,531  |
| Tankage.....   | 12,910  | 10,248  | 10,451  | 8,146   |
| Meat scraps.....   | 25,154  | 14,878  | 14,084  | 12,756  |
| Fish meal.....   | 817     | 1,469   | 1,526   | 1,389   |
| Milk products....  | 3,984   | 2,928   | 3,512   | 3,504   |
| Other.....   | 31,946  | 36,982  | 41,571  | 43,134  |
| Total.....   | 244,023 | 313,146 | 354,116 | 353,307 |
| Total (all feeds)...   | 529,788 | 650,195 | 755,524 | 843,415 |

\* Preliminary.

### Florida Lemongrass for Feed

Production of dehydrated lemongrass pulp and molasses feed, which will help Florida cattle and dairy men meet current feed shortages, has been resumed in the Everglades, officials of the U. S. Sugar Corporation report.

Lemongrass plantings were damaged in the February freeze to a point where production had to be suspended, and later all available labor was concentrated in getting out the sugar harvest, Jay W. Moran, vice-pres., said. With the end of the harvest, some labor can now be used to resume production of the feed, which has proved an excellent finishing ration.

The company can produce upwards of 15 tons of lemongrass per day.—P. J. P.

### The Destructive Grain Insects

By R. T. COTTON, senior entomologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The really destructive pests of stored grain—the ones that cause the great losses—are those capable of breaking through the tough seed coat to reach the softer endosperm. Undoubtedly the most destructive of all is the so-called rice weevil (*Sitophilus oryza* [L.]). As its generic name would imply, it is closely related to the granary weevil (*Sitophilus granarius* [L.]). Linnaeus gave it the specific name of *oryza* because it was sent to him in some rice, and when he described it as a new species he knew it only as a pest of stored rice.

However, its specific name is somewhat misleading, as it attacks not only rice but all grains, and is more important as a pest of stored wheat and corn than of anything else.

Both the rice weevil and the granary weevil are small, reddish-brown to dark-brown beetle about one eighth of an inch long. They are true weevils and are characterized by having their mouth parts at the end of a more or less elongated snout. They resemble each other so closely that it is difficult for the layman to tell them apart; however, the rice weevil is marked on the back with four light-reddish or yellowish spots, and is further differentiated from the granary weevil by the possession of functional wings.

It is this latter possession that makes the rice weevil of greater importance than the granary weevil, because in warm parts of the country it is able to fly to the fields and attack the grain before it is harvested. The granary weevil, on the contrary, is dependent on its legs for transportation, and has to wait around the granaries and farm buildings for fresh supplies of grain to be brought in.

### War-Time Poultry Feeding

"Growmore" Bulletin No. 5 of the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries contains valuable suggestions for the poultryman prepared by E. T. Halnan, M.A., of the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, Eng.

A list of substitute feeds is given, with directions for their use. The 9-page pamphlet is sold at 3d (10c) net per copy, thru any bookseller.

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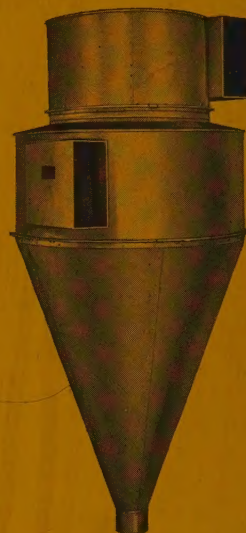


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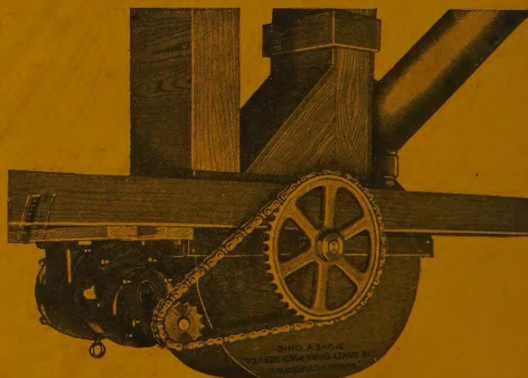
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